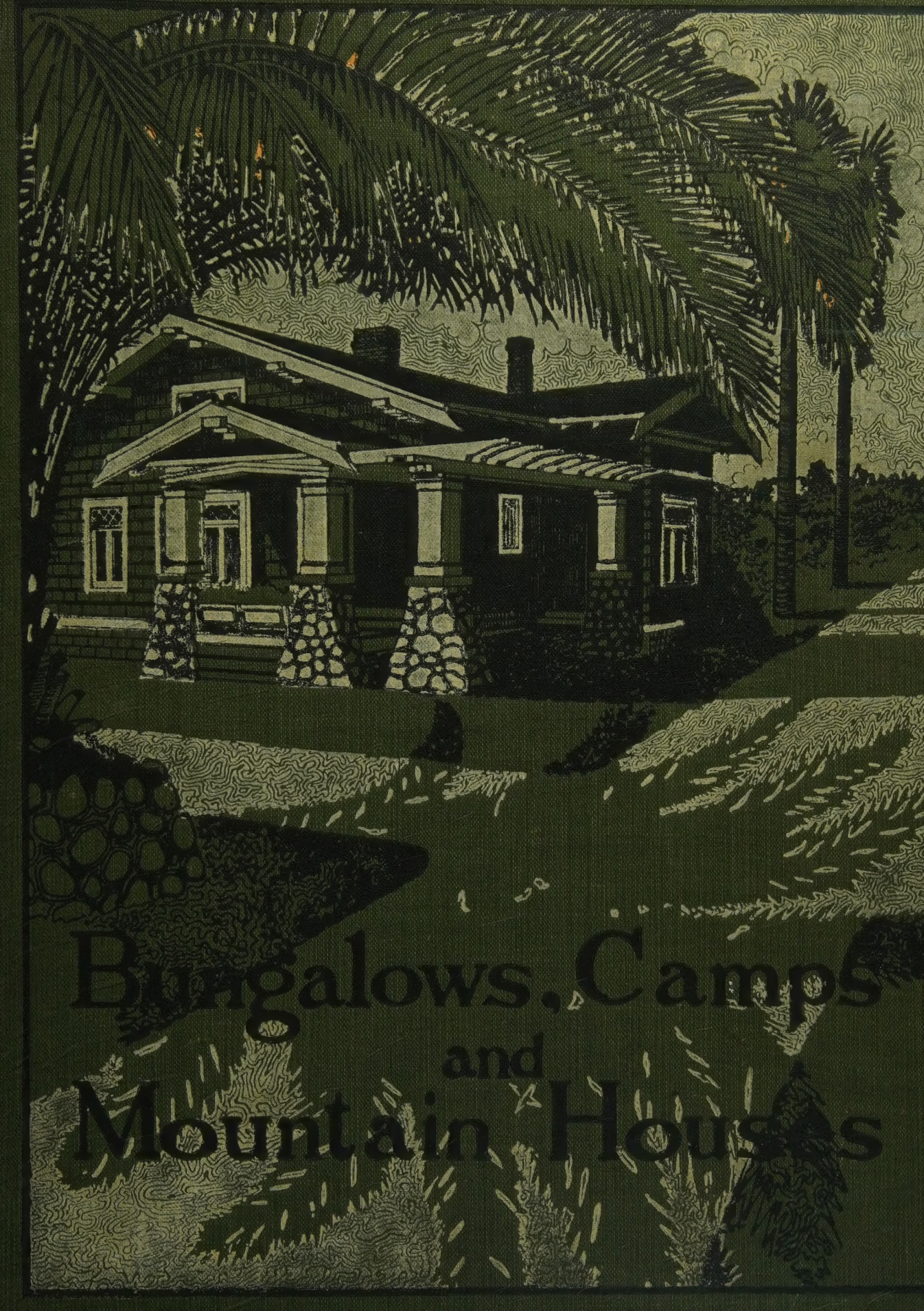




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BUNGALOWS, CAMPS
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MOUNTAIN HOUSES

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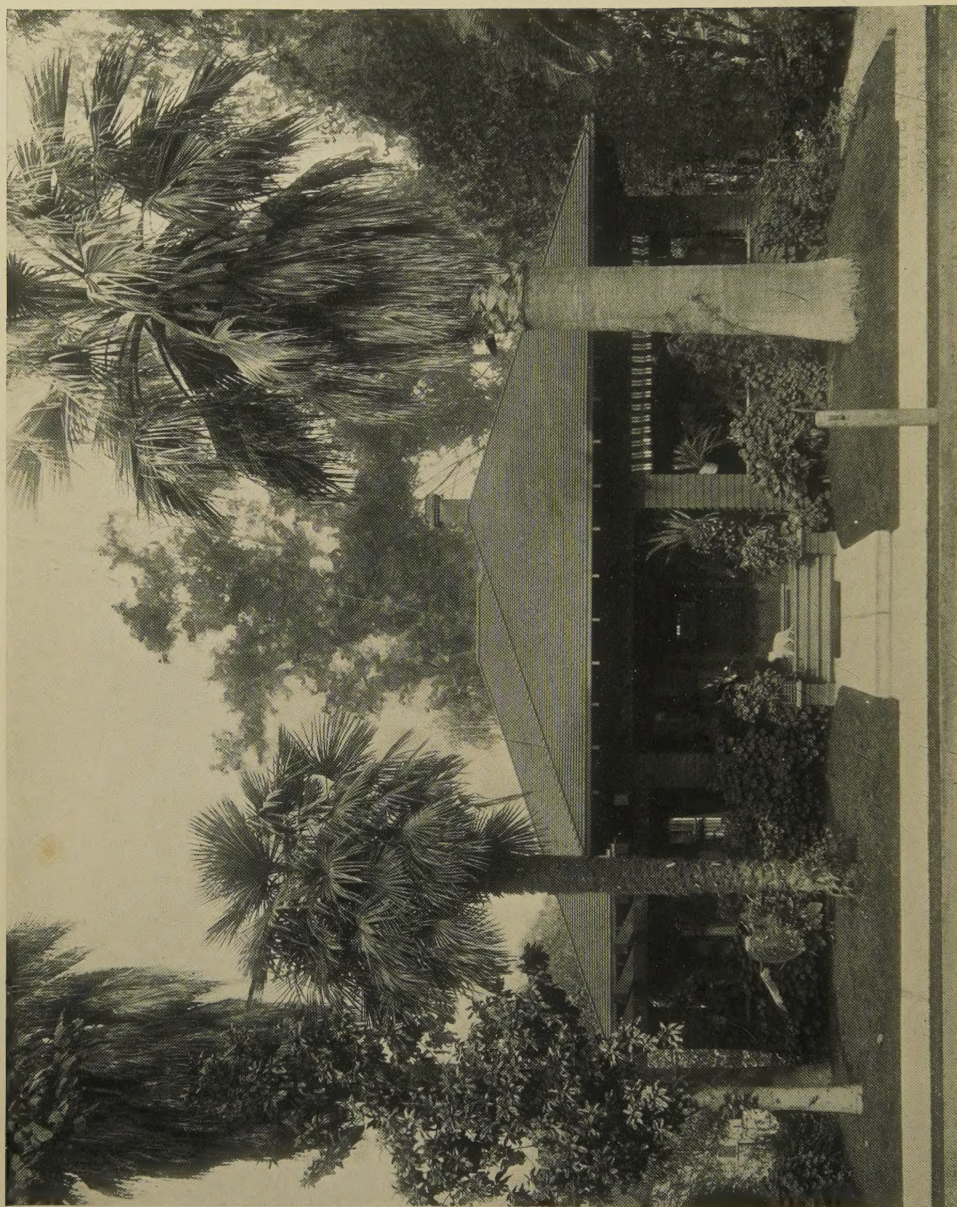
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WITH AN ARTICLE BY

C. E. SCHERMERHORN, A. A. I. A., Architect

2d EDITION REVISED

80 Designs with
200 Illustrations

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PREFACE

IN this new edition a considerable number of illustrations have been added and only a small portion of those which appeared in the first edition are retained. The total number of designs is much increased. In choosing designs full consideration was given to good planning, and good points in a plan were considered even more important than an attractive exterior illustration in determining the selection. It is hoped that the variety presented is such that the requirements of most any one contemplating the construction of a bungalow may be satisfied. The presentation of the subject matter has been improved and the designs grouped into three classes.

The contribution by Mr. Schermerhorn is a most valuable one and greatly increases the worth of the work. The descriptions of the designs are much more abbreviated than those which appeared in the first edition and these descriptions are placed near the illustrations to which they refer.

As in the first edition, a list of contributors with their addresses is given and the architect's name is generally mentioned in connection with each design.

The introduction to the first edition, which was written by William T. Comstock, who compiled that edition, is reprinted in full.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS COMSTOCK.

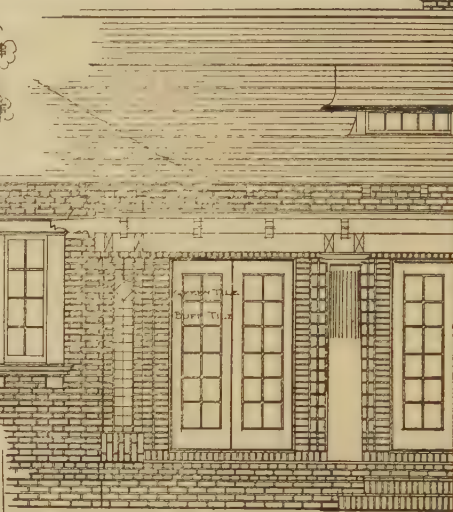
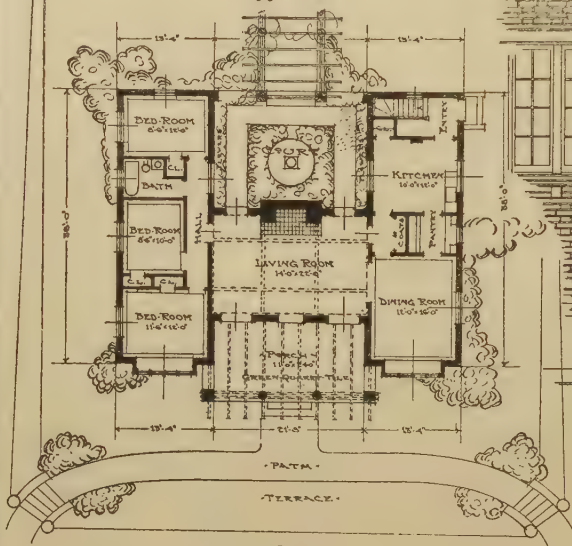
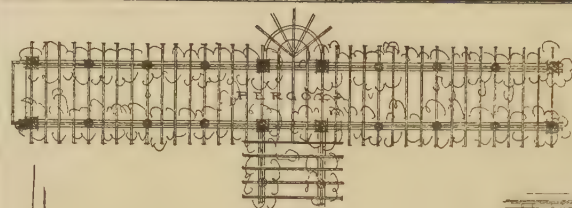
June, 1915.

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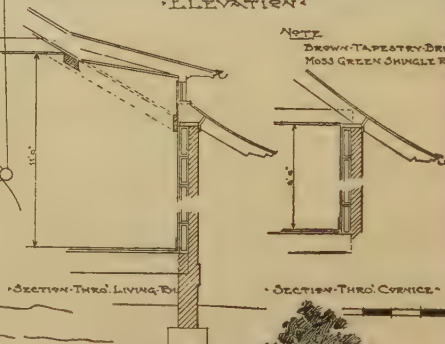
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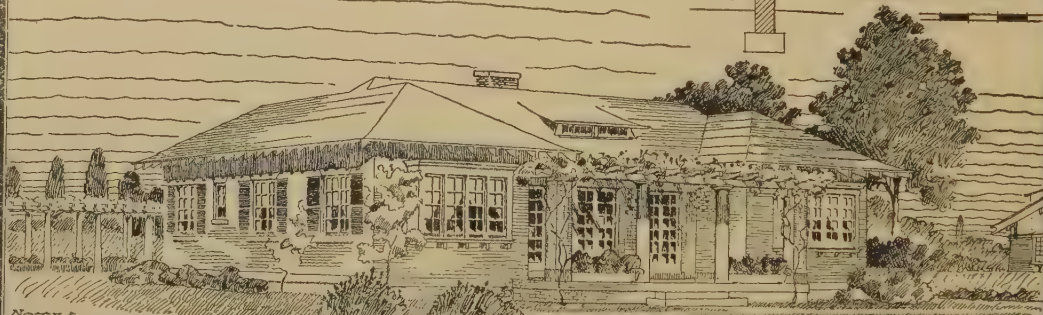
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"SECTION THRU LIVING ROOM"

"SECTION THRU CORNICE"



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The Bungalow

THE word bungalow is an Anglo-Indian term, and was originally applied to a class of houses, usually of one story, occupied by Europeans in India. While the term, as a rule, refers to a house having rooms only on the ground floor, yet frequently a second story is added, containing a few rooms.

In India there are many large and elaborate houses of this class. The name is also applied to houses of a public character, established by the government for the convenience of the traveler, similar to the caravanserai of the natives. There are also military bungalows used as barracks for soldiers. These buildings are universally light-built structures intended for a warm climate or for summer use, and a special feature is the extension of the roof so as to form verandas, surrounding the living rooms of the house.

Their special adaptation to warm weather probably led to their adoption in England, by returning East Indians, for summer houses and from there the idea has traveled across the sea to us.

In this country the bungalow has been adopted both as a transient summer residence, and in California and many of the Southern States as an all-the-year-round dwelling. While some of these buildings are very simple and of low cost, others are elaborate and expensive.

The main idea of the bungalow, however, is a warm-weather house where the temperature is such as to make living in the open desirable, and the veranda follows as a logical consequence, as it is made practically the living apartment in fair weather and is usually fitted out as such.

The selection of site in these houses is quite as important, no matter how simple and cheap the structure, as in the case of a permanent dwelling.

Those building them for permanent occupation will naturally use the same caution as in other residences, but persons who are putting up summer dwellings are too apt to give these matters less consideration than is their due.

Good pure water, whether from spring, well or flowing pipe, is

an essential, and without it the brief summer holiday is likely to be had at the risk of health if not life itself.

The disposal of household waste and the sanitary arrangements demand the same care as in the permanent house. This does not necessarily mean large expense, but it does mean careful attention. While it is not the purpose of this book to enter very fully into this subject of sanitation, yet it may be remarked that there are a number of good books on the subject which furnish information of a very practical character, and merit careful perusal on the part of persons intending to establish a summer home in the woods, mountains or on the lakes or seashore.

Disregard of these matters has made many resorts of great natural advantage veritable pest holes.

Often the lake or stream which has been the most attractive feature of a site has been rendered noxious by the drainage from the dwellings on its shore. Whereas, this matter, if properly considered at the start, could have been so handled as to maintain the original purity of the adjacent waters. Of late years sanitarians have given so much study to these matters that they are able to provide methods of draining safely and unobtrusively at comparatively moderate cost. The expense of treating sewage will necessarily depend largely on the magnitude of the operations, whether it be for a single dwelling or a group of dwellings. If the scheme is a large one and on new grounds, it will be well to call in a sanitary engineer.

The selection of site also has to do with the outlook, the possible arrangement of grounds, and there also the professional advice of the architect and landscape gardener will be found of great value.

While the actual preparation of the drawings is the work of the architect, yet the subject of planning requires the careful study of the owner if he would secure from the architect a house that will be convenient to live in, and meet the personal requirements of daily life and ease in carrying on domestic work. Many things that are needful in the city house or winter homes would be found unnecessary and often cumbersome in the summer bungalow. The dweller in these houses aims at least for the time to approach the simple life,

and this should be recognized in the arrangement and the furnishing of such houses.

As will be seen by glancing over the accompanying plans, they vary from the simple cabin of two and three rooms to those of large dimensions suitable for large families and liberal entertainment.

The large and commodious living room with its airy windows is common to all. This room in some of those of smaller dimensions answers for the dining room as well.

The kitchen is in some cases separated from the main house and almost invariably is so arranged as not to flood the other rooms with its odors, and yet to be convenient to the dining room.

The planning should always recognize a common center, about which the other rooms cluster so as to make all convenient of access. It will not do to plan your floor, as though you had simply grouped the rooms like a lot of boxes set together, and yet the plan must not be too much scattered. Regard must also be had to good ventilation and lighting. The ventilation, as in any case, is especially important for the bedrooms.

It must not be forgotten that at the seashore or lake and in the mountain and woods there are frequently stormy days and cold evenings even in the midst of summer. It is therefore necessary to provide means of heating not only for the main living room, but also for the principal bedrooms.

In some of the designs it will be seen that one large room occupies the whole of the second story. This will be found often convenient as a dormitory when a sudden influx of visitors calls for extra sleeping accommodations.

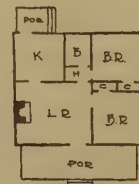
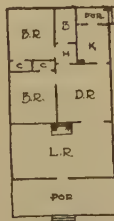
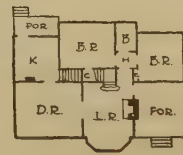
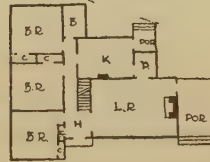
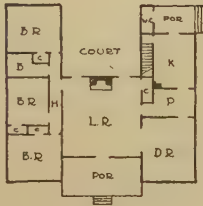
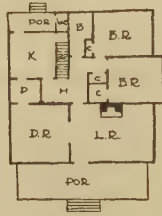
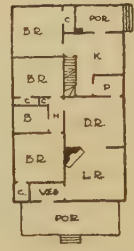
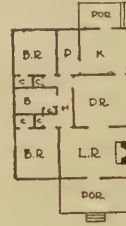
The requirements for bathrooms and many of the other appointments of the house are much the same as in the ordinary country house.

To return to the veranda or, perhaps better, verandas, they should be broadly built, furnished with screens, against wind or sun, and well supplied with easy chairs, hammocks and all the paraphernalia of an outdoor summer parlor, for here will be gained the object of the bungalow, the utmost benefit of life in the open air.

William T. Comstock.

♦ PLAN STUDIES FOR BUNGALOWS ♦

• C. E. SCHERMERHORN ARCHITECT • 430 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA. •



L. R. Living Room.
D. R. Dining Room.
B. R. Bed Room.
Por. Porch.
Ves. Vestibule.
M. R. Maid's Room.

B. Bathroom.
C. Closet.
K. Kitchen.
P. Pantry.
H. Hall.

Planning the Bungalow

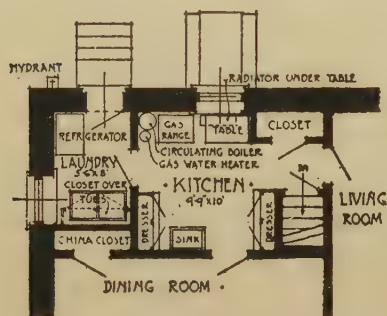
By C. E. Schermerhorn, A. A. I. A.

THE advantage of bungalow building is that one can choose a site in sympathy with one's nature and build as one pleases, with freedom as to design and no limit set upon outlay. The bungalow need not be refused admittance to any community on the score of cost, for it can be built as cheaply or expensively as may be desired. Choose the site carefully; consider healthfulness, location, command of view, shade, soil, facilities for drainage and for water supply. Avoid a treeless site or one located considerably below the general street level, even if of low cost, as the amount of work necessary to improve and fit such a lot may bring its cost up higher than some more expensive location without these defects. In viewing a lot, calculate possible costs of grading, lawn, drives and walks.

In working out the plans for a bungalow the first task is to study the site so as to have the principal rooms face the sunshine or a desirable view; and also to consider the effects of irregularities of level on the plan. The bungalow is just as adaptable to any climate as any other style of house, and can be made just as warm and comfortable at no greater cost.

The plan is the fundamental thing that determines the success or non-success of any building; it is the most important element regardless of size; and many conveniences that should be in every modern bungalow are often missing for want of plan study. The bungalow "plan studies" plate shown, includes many arrangements of bungalow plan and is intended to assist the bungalow builder in reasoning out and determining the required number and grouping of the rooms. Time should be taken to think the plan out and get proper economy of space. Only when the plan is satisfactorily and definitely settled is the prospective bungalow-builder in a position to proceed intelligently and avoid expensive mistakes and omissions which can seldom be rectified in a satisfactory manner. There have never yet been devised or laid down any hard-

and-fast rules to govern the planning of the bungalow. Personal habits and ideas are all important factors, and that which might be inadequate for one might be perfectly satisfactory to another. The plan arrangement should be convenient for every day use. All who use the bungalow should find what they want without too many steps, trouble or conflict. Get directness with each room in natural relation to the other, with free lines of travel to the entrances. The living rooms should be preferably on the eastern side, where they receive the first sunlight in the morning and are in shade in the afternoon. Fashion should not be preferred to fitness and the plan selected should be one that will outlive fads and fashions.



A bungalow kitchen planned for gas range only. A coal range could be used instead.

Take a piece of paper and along the lines suggested, fit to your needs and requirements one of the plans herein presented. Keep the plan simple. The more angles the more costly, as the plan adopted must naturally express itself in the exterior. The best plan to adopt is the one which shows no effort to make itself interesting except through fitness of purpose, directness, balance, adaptability, utility, privacy for family, facilities

for entertainment, personal safety and convenience of the inhabitants. Study to acquire a modern, efficient, and "liveable" plan in accord with available materials of construction which are to be used judiciously. It is important to have the bungalow easy to maintain and keep in repair. But upon these points professional advice is essential.

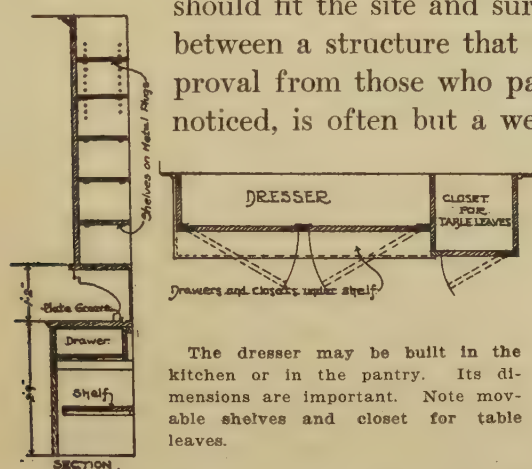
The trained architect will develop your ideas, correct any deficiencies and co-ordinate the plan with the exterior design. Being conversant with costs and uses of materials and labor, he will more than save his commission to the owner by economies of designing and construction. He will prepare proper specifications

and the detail scale drawings, obtain the builder's bids for construction and superintend the work, securing for the owner a complete building in accordance with his needs.

For a bungalow most any building material or type of construction is applicable; frame enclosed either with shingle or clapboard; stone, rough or dressed; face brick; texture tile; concrete; stucco applied to frame, brick, stone or hollow tile construction; also shakes, rustic boards, slabs and logs. Deliberate carefully over the material to be selected, keeping in mind that the bungalow

should fit the site and surroundings. The difference between a structure that evokes exclamations of approval from those who pass, and one which is never noticed, is often but a well proportioned detail here

or an inexpensive feature there—the difference between art and clumsiness. Modern methods of construction give preference to those materials which can be used immediately upon delivery, and which possess the necessary fea-



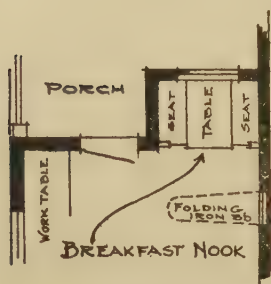
The dresser may be built in the kitchen or in the pantry. Its dimensions are important. Note movable shelves and closet for table leaves.

tures of economy, quality and adaptation to good workmanship and results. The materials most easily obtained in the local market are usually the most economical.

Our sense of sight is continuously either delighted or offended by pleasing combinations or by those that quarrel or clash, therefore try for architectural comeliness, proportion and solidity. A bungalow home is deserving of the same attention and care as a more imposing or important structure. Fashions in architecture we shall have, as we have fashions in attire, but they are ephemeral and convenience in planning should not be sacrificed to outer form. The size of doors and windows should not be subordinated to anything but actual requirements and convenience, but spacing of windows and door openings, breaks, groupings,

etc., can be studiously adjusted to effect a proper exterior composition.

The bungalow porch should be readily accessible from the main hall or artery of the house and should have proper exposure and protection against sun, drafts or the elements. The width of



In the bungalow kitchen a Pullman alcove or breakfast nook is convenient, so also a folding ironing board.

the porch should be generous, so as to provide ample space for passage about chairs and other furniture. The porch may adjoin or connect with a floored terrace which may be covered with a pergola or left uncovered. Removable sash provided to enclose the porch in winter make it useful as a sun parlor and in colder climates radiator connections are also recommended. The radiators may be removed for the summer season and the glazed sash replaced with wire screens. Open fireplaces are often provided on large porches which are

used almost as living rooms. The need of supports for swinging seats and hammocks should be anticipated. The service porch should be enclosed with a wood lattice or insect wire for summer use and it is frequently provided with movable sash for winter use in cold climates.

It is often desirable to provide a permanent sleeping porch in connection with one or more bedrooms, for sleeping in the open air is both attractive and beneficial. A permanent sleeping porch, to be convenient, should have an entrance from a bedroom, and when possible from a hall; also proper exposure and protection from varying weather conditions. The interior finish and floors should be of such a character as to be the least injured or defaced by dampness or exposure to the sun's direct rays. Complete screening, together with casement or removable sash is advised. Dining or breakfast porches are often an adjunct of the bungalow. Opening from the dining room in a secluded location, they may be enclosed with French windows.

Flower boxes at windows and on porches add so greatly to

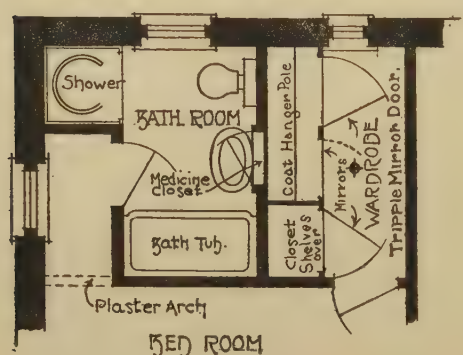
the artistic and homelike effect of the bungalow, both indoors and out, that it is always a matter of surprise that they are not more universally employed. There is no house so small and simple in its architecture as not to be made attractive by boxes of bright flowers blooming beneath the windows and along the railing of the porches; the open window framing a mass of bright blossoms, with a background of sky and trees has all the value of a beautiful picture and brings the "out-of-doors" with its bloom and perfume into the shadowy rooms, brightening and freshening them as nothing else can do. The boxes should be tightly jointed and leaded to prevent leaking of water, with one small hole in one corner close to the bottom to be closed with a wood plug which may be withdrawn when necessary. The best filling is decomposed sod or soil prepared of one part ordinary loam, one part leaf mold or turfy matter mixed together with enough sharp sand to make the whole so friable that it will fall apart readily after squeezing it in the hand.

In the interior study the swing of every door, position of each register or radiator, light outlet and automatic lighting switch, bell, telephone, etc., and in each room on the plans determine and draw in the location of the furniture. Plain inside doors and trim look well and are less expensive. Interior paneling and beamed ceiling effects should be of the utmost simplicity, and all interior trim dainty and graceful. Consider the use of mirrors, skilfully employed they can do wonders towards creating an impression of space and light. Do not overlook the fact that no small detail can lend more distinction to a bungalow than its hardware, if well executed.

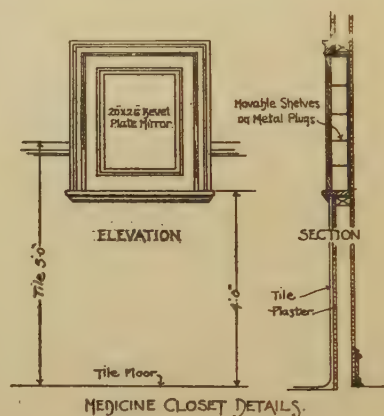
Think of sun windows and alcoves when planning, as they provide comfortable resting places and emergency positions for plants or ferns used for interior embellishment. Frequently window seats can be artistically incorporated in such locations. Casement windows, affording full openings, are only desirable when the sashes are designed to open out and the required insect screens arranged to open inwardly.

To seat oneself before a glowing fireplace after a damp or

chilly day is to enjoy a treat indeed. Artistic fireplaces can be created with tile, brick, stone, either dressed or rough, or cobblestones; design them in keeping with the interior. Provide a flue of adequate size, terra cotta lined and of sufficient height. There are rules which should be followed for properly building fireplaces and flues, and this information can be obtained from several good books on heating. Often the fireplace is the only means of heat in a bungalow and it is important to have it centrally located and



Bed room with separate bath room and wardrobes. Closet doors provided with plate glass mirrors and hinged to open and form a triple dressing glass. Ceiling light above.



The medicine closet should be four feet from floor and built into the wall.

well built, so as to drive the dampness out of the house and distribute the heat.

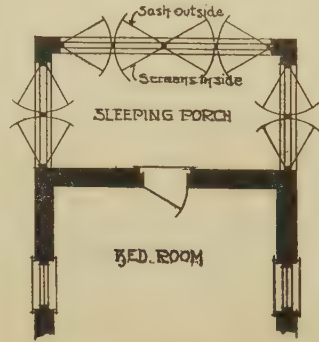
As most of the household tasks have to be performed in the kitchen, every step saved in that part of the home saves untold energy through a lifetime of occupation in domestic duties. Plan carefully the location of the range, sink, refrigerator, larder, dresser, table and chairs, in their relation to the doors and windows, realizing that a good outdoor view is a great asset, and the open window affording fresh air to inhale and good light is a wonderful stimulant to the worker. Well placed conveniences in the kitchen consist of such things as a properly designed kitchen dresser, ironing-board hinged and folded into a wall closet and a linen dryer sliding into a ventilated drying closet, a folding wall table and other acces-

sories. For ventilation, which is always important in the kitchen, a swinging transom may be inserted over the kitchen door. A composition floor with sanitary base (all corners rounded) is advantageous, and a small trap in the kitchen floor connecting with the house drain is a great convenience in cleaning up. The small breakfast alcove off the kitchen is a good thing to plan for; if necessary, this may be curtained or screened off from the rest of the room. There should be a window at the end of the alcove with two benches built in at either side of a small center table.

The absorption of artificial light by the injudicious selection of wall coverings should be considered as a factor in the higher cost of living, and few people are aware how much light is thus wasted or thrown away. Confine interior decorations to the use of light and airy shades, avoiding scarlets, crimsons, browns and deep buffs which will absorb from 50 to 85 per cent of light. The type of artificial lighting to be installed should be carefully considered, whether lamps, gas, acetelyne or electricity, and appropriate locations should be determined for the fixtures selected. This subject is receiving much attention now and there are good new books on the subject.

Fittings for a bungalow should be as condensed as the equipment of a yacht. There are many devices and features that may be employed: the built-in buffet, crystal and china closets for the dining room, bookcases, medicine closets, folding washstands, etc. Other space savers consist of disappearing beds, double purpose revolving furniture, collapsing rod clothes-hangers for closets, and shoe racks. Full length triple mirrors can be made by hanging two mirrored doors, left and right, each side of a centre mirrored panel or door.

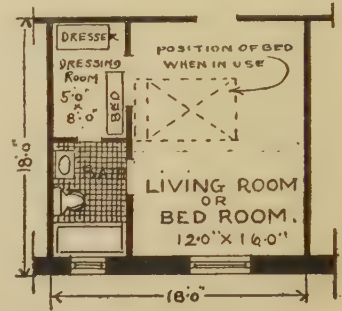
Good heating results depend just as much on the way the



Sleeping porch opening from bed room. Provided with outside casement sash and inside screens.

structure is built as on the heating outfit, since both comfort and economy depend on how much warmth artificially created by the heating apparatus is kept inside. The type of heating should be determined when planning.

In the selection of carpets or rugs, hangings, furniture, wall coverings, pictures and ornaments for the bungalow, bear in mind that the more intimate the apartment, the more individual should be the furnishing. The choice of colors for the walls should be settled by the amount of light each particular room receives. A room that has a warm, bright, sunny expo-



Living room or bed room combination.

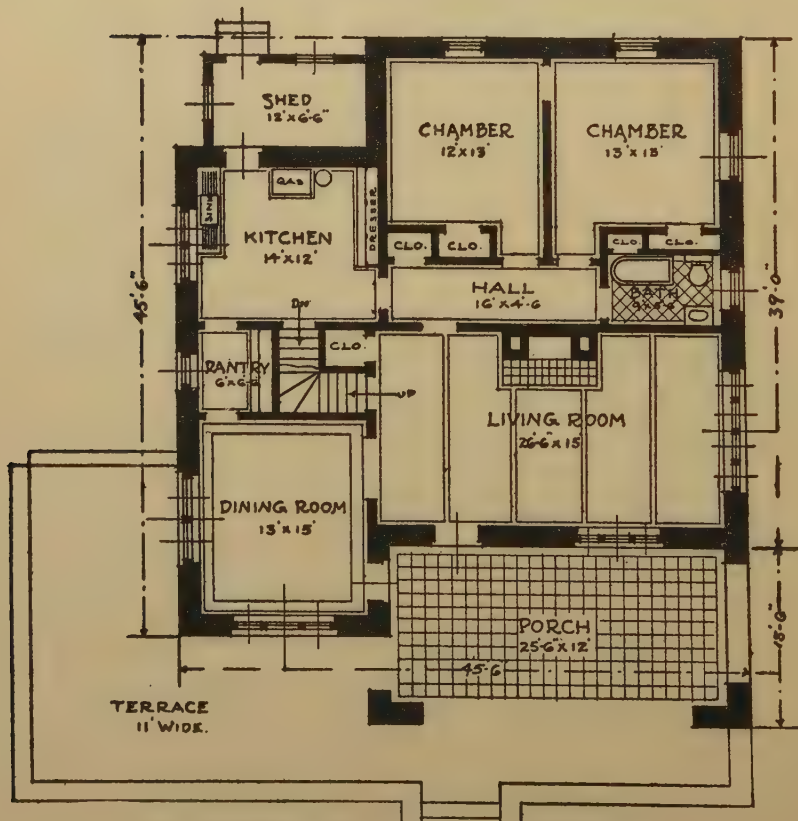
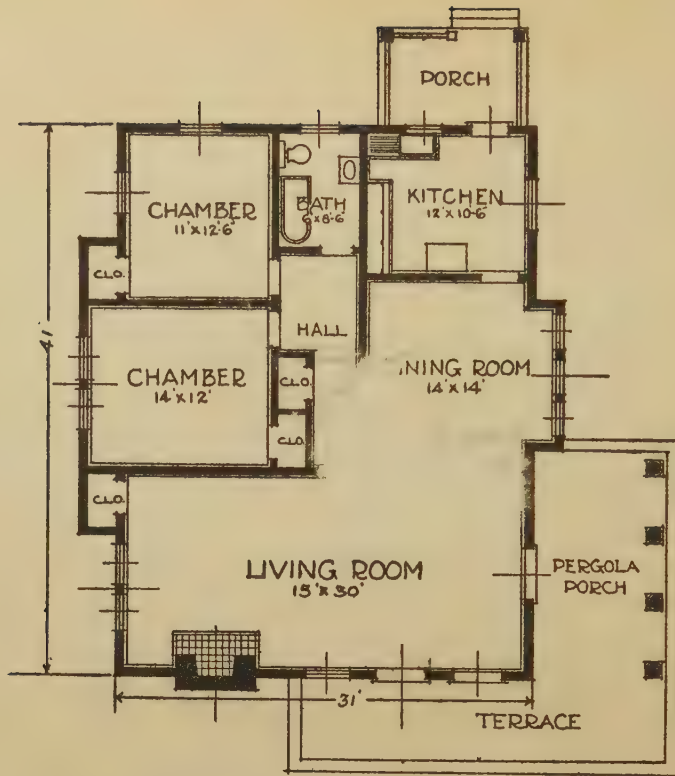


Convertible furniture economizes space. A, bed and buffet. B, bookcase and bureau. C, closet. D, sink. E, gas range. G, clothes dryer.

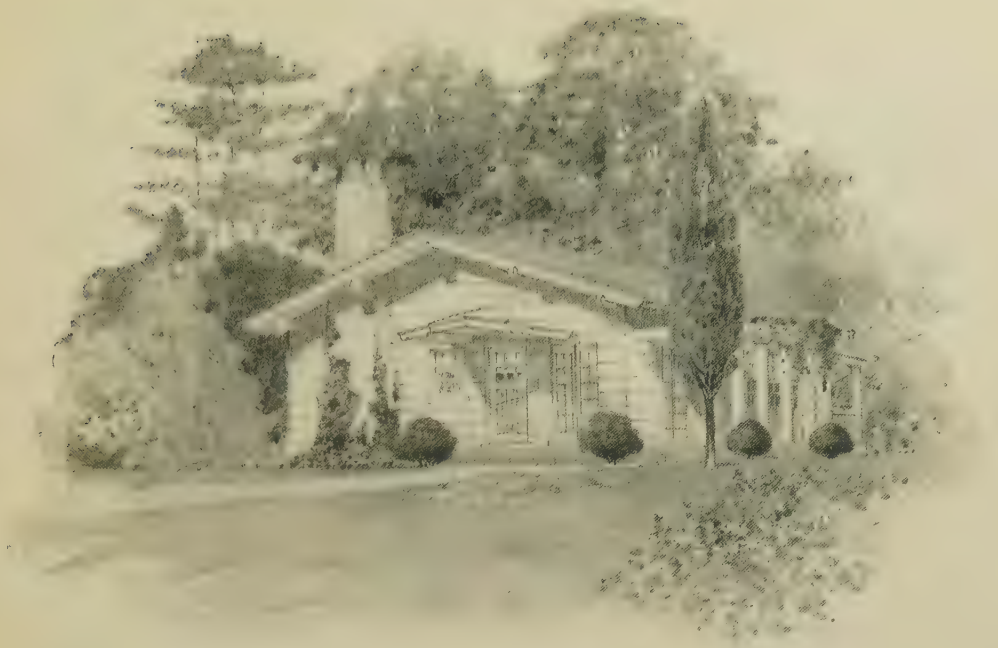
sure, needs a different wall color than a room so located that the only light is a cold north light or the early morning sunshine. North rooms should be treated with warm rich tones; south rooms with cool colors and dull tints. The more simple the wall decorations and draperies, the less easily you will tire of them; therefore, if you cannot afford to redecorate your house more often than is necessary, beware of striking designs, no matter how beautiful or artistic they may be in themselves. The furnishing of a bungalow should be undertaken with enthusiasm and pursued with leisure. It provides an opportunity for individual treatment and the chief rule to be observed is to secure harmony, avoid eccentricities and ignore fads.

Avoid mixed, promiscuous or haphazard furnishings as the most dangerous of household expedients and consider that a house must be lived in to realize the fullest measure of success.

BUNGALOWS



PLANS OF THE TWO BUNGALOWS ON PAGE 25.



WELL APPOINTED AND PICTURESQUE BUNGALOW.



AN IDEAL BUNGALOW.
(Described on page 27)

C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.



D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Architect.
 BUNGALOW AT ROBBINS POINT, GRINDSTONE ISLAND, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
 (Described on page 27)

The picturesque is strongly expressed in the first bungalow plan shown. The chief problem of how to use a limited space to the greatest advantage has been well met in this direct and liveable plan. The utter simplicity of the exterior needs no description. A fireplace on the outside might be to the point, so that the family on chilly evenings could group around same in true camp style.

It is rare to find a plan and exterior in such thorough accord as that shown in the plan and sketch of the next bungalow. The body of the house is of grey stone laid upon flat beds in long lengths with pebble dashed gables and a green glazed tile roof; the trimmings for frames, cornices, etc., being ivory white with dark green for sashes. The front terrace provides a logical open air dining porch in summer, and the front porch could be enclosed with operating sash thus providing an "all year round" house for cold climes. Ample facilities are provided for the introduction of hedges, dwarfed trees and window flower boxes.

The bungalow at Robbins Point is on a rocky slope near the water's edge and is only intended for summer use. Between the massive stone piers there will be a heavy lattice, the space back of which will be used for storage purposes. The ground floor contains all of the bedrooms, though there is ample space in the large loft for any additional sleeping-room capacity which may be desired.

The living room and dining room are on opposite sides of the building with a wide opening between. There is a large fireplace in the living room and another big stone chimney contains the flues from the kitchen and laundry.

The porch runs almost around the building and the posts and rails are the natural trunks and branches of trees, not trimmed too close. The interior of the entire building is finished in stained wood, the ceilings are beamed, and all rooms open directly on the porch, as well as into one another.

The outside will weather to a natural gray which, combined with the natural effect of the porch and the rough stone work, will cause the building to blend into the landscape as seen from the water, its only means of approach.

The bungalow designed by Antonin Nechodoma for his own home at San Juan, Porto Rico, has walls built of reinforced concrete and a roof covered with real antique Spanish tile. All of the trim and the floors throughout are of solid Dominican mahogany, and the bungalow is consequently an expensive one, it having cost \$10,000 to build.

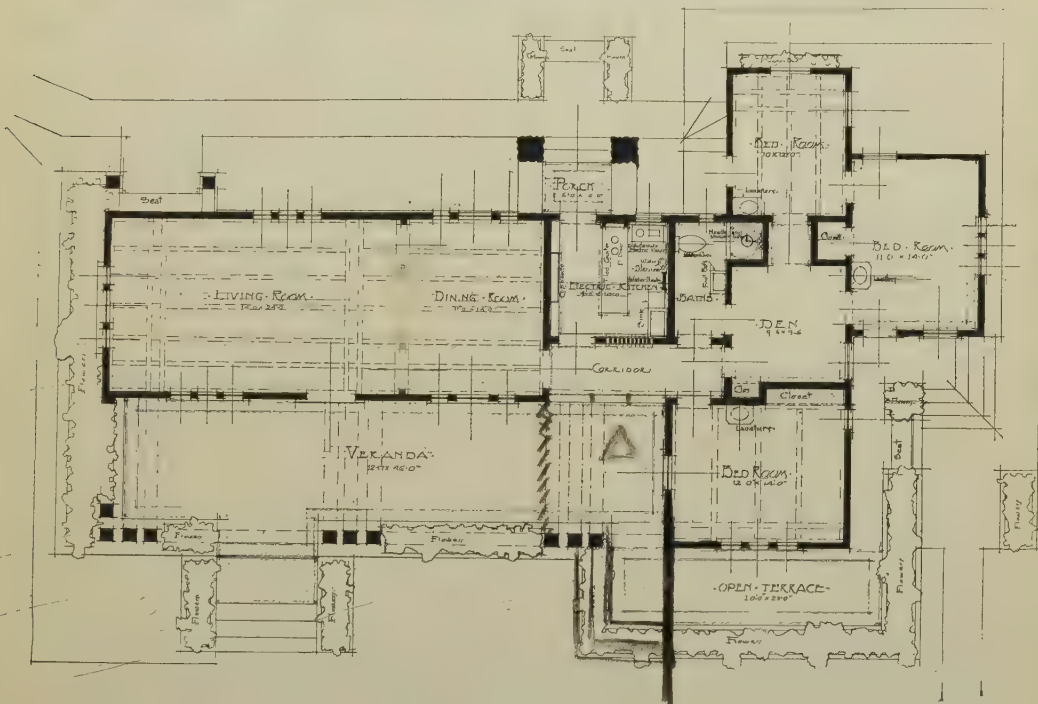
The site of the interesting bungalow shown on page 32 is unusual, as the building stands on two small, low, rocky islands near Gananoque, Ont.

One end of the building with the chimneys is built of rough pieces of Randon red granite. The other walls are covered with copper stained shingles, and the shingle roof and exterior trim are stained green. The principal floor overhangs the waterway between the two islands, giving a suitable boat house below, in which there is also the gas plant and a gasoline engine for pumping. Besides the three bedrooms on the main floor, there are three in the second story. The verandas are wide and roomy and flower boxes have been used effectively on the railings.

The rambling roof lines and projecting eaves of the California bungalow, presented on page 33, are particularly attractive, with the broad span of the roof beams, battering porch columns and chimneys. The exterior is designed to be built of shakes spaced about three inches apart, which give a pleasing and rustic effect, harmonizing with the cobblestone work in the foundation, porch walls, columns and chimneys.

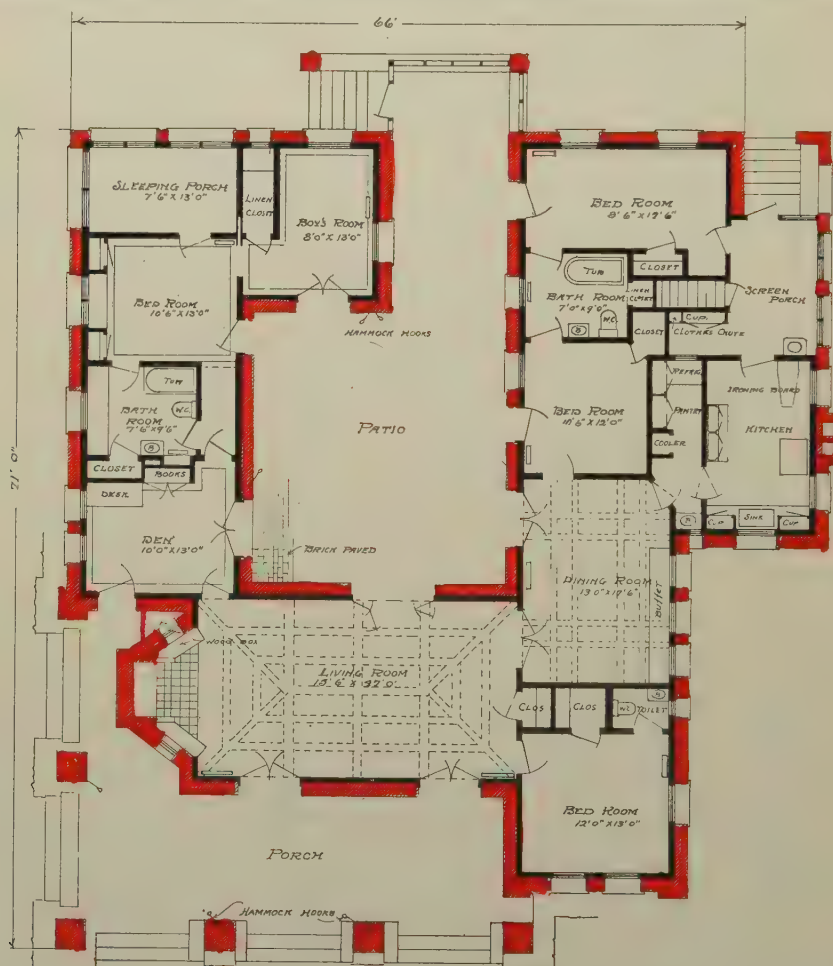
The door has a wrought-iron grille over the glass with an iron knocker below and is hung with large strap-iron hinges. The entrance is directly into the living room, which contains a fireplace occupying one end of the room with bookcases on each side.

The feature of the dining room is a buffet extending across the entire outside wall with a large plate glass observation window in the center and china closets with small hinged windows above on both sides. The living room and dining room have beamed ceilings. The house contains eight rooms and two bathrooms. There is an outdoor sitting room opening from one of the bedrooms, which, if so desired, can be screened and used as an outdoor sleeping porch. Two sides of the breakfast room are entirely enclosed with French windows, which open onto a spacious pergola.



BUNGALOW FOR ANTONIN NECHODOMA, ARCHITECT AT JUAN, PORTO, RICO.

(Described on page 28)



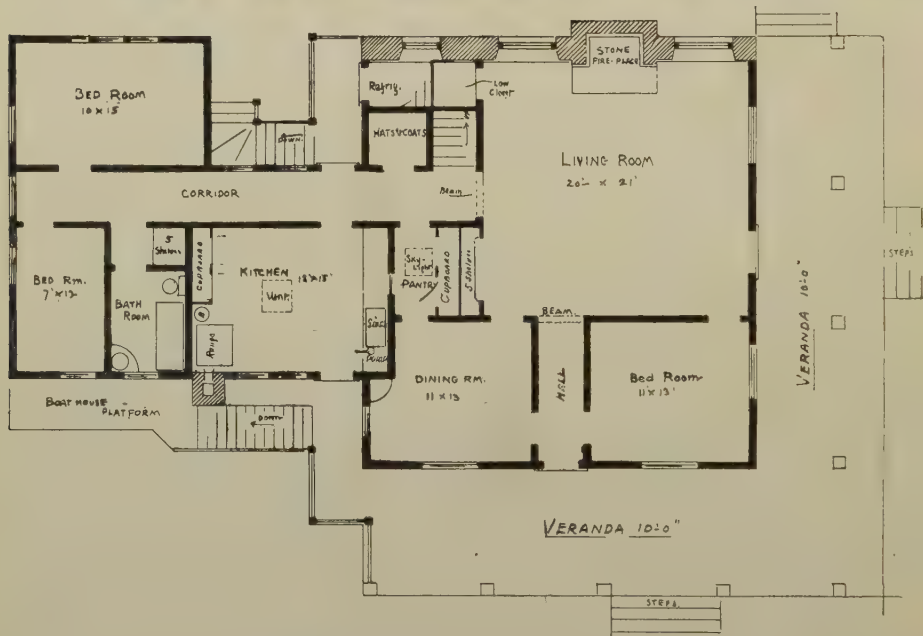
Robert H. Orr, Architect.

BUNGALOW AT POMONA, CAL.



BUNGALOW AT POMONA, CAL.

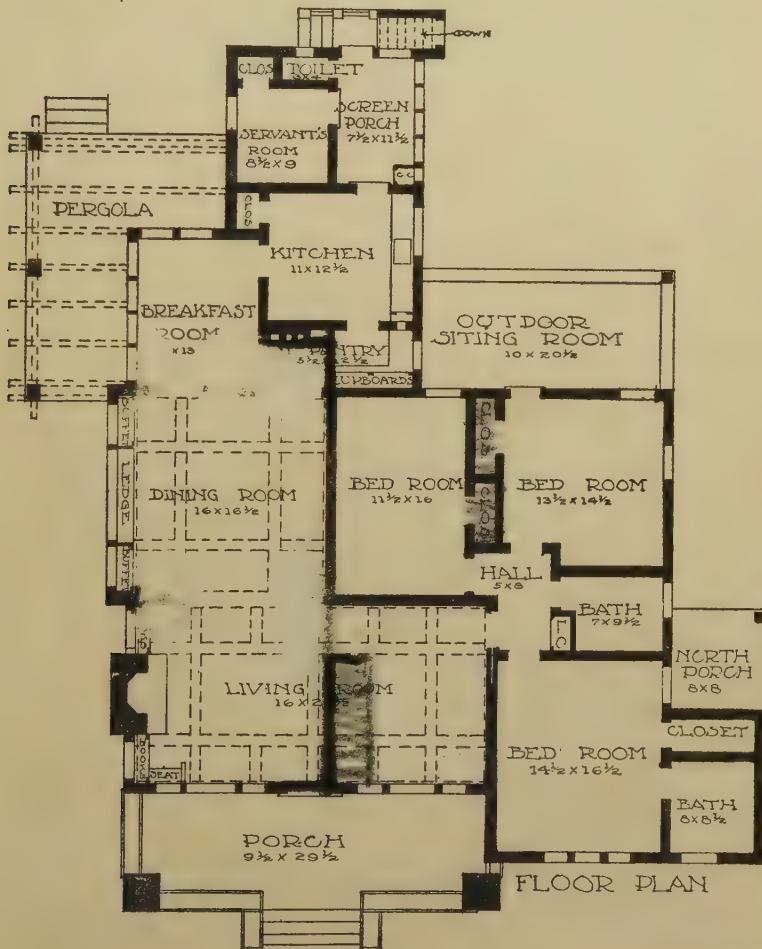
Robert H. Orr, Architect.



Frank T. Lent, Architect.

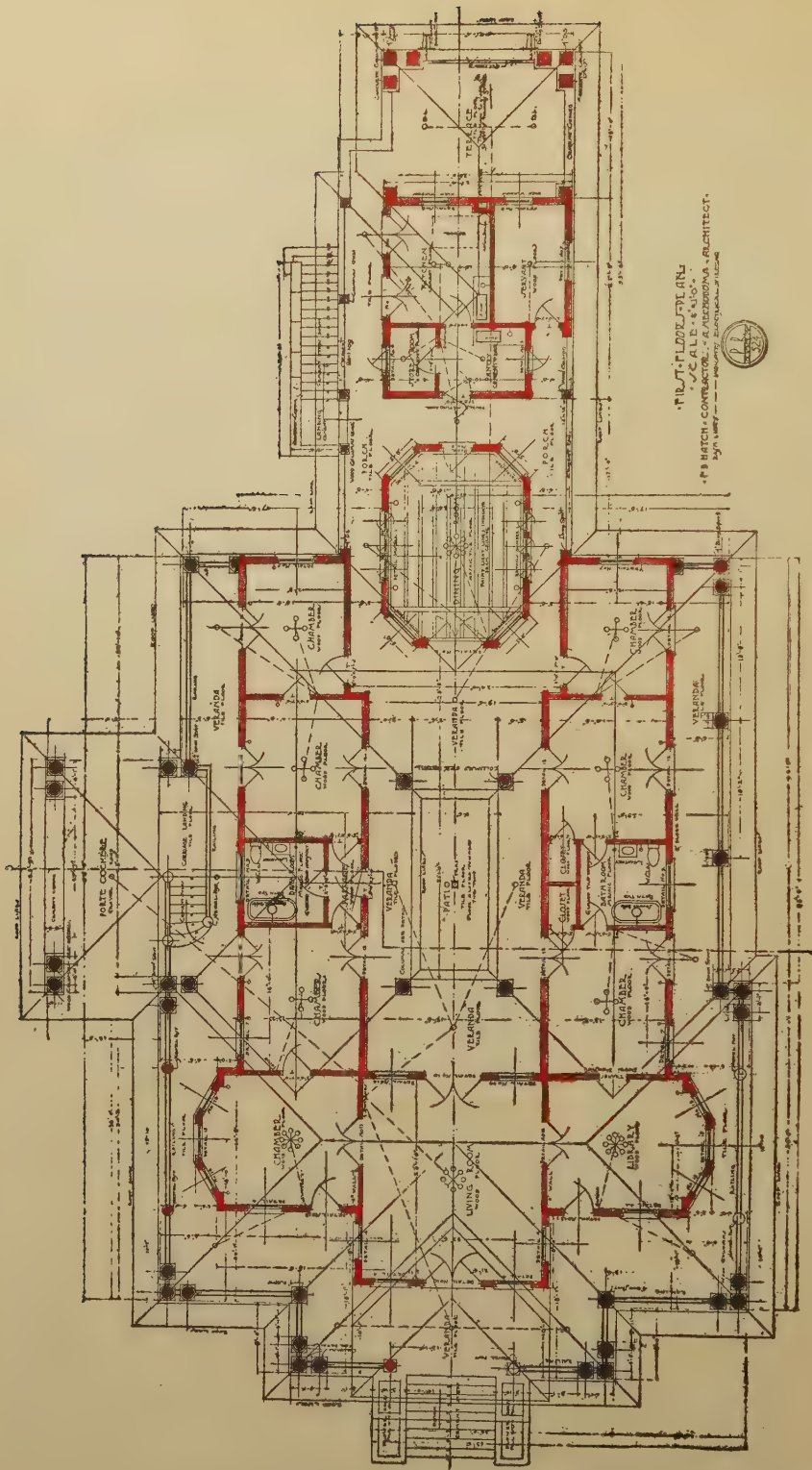
A BUNGALOW, THOUSAND ISLANDS, N. Y.

(Described on page 28)



A CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW.
(Described on page 28)

A. S. Barnes, Architect.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 ARCHITECT: ANTONIN NECHODOMA
 CONTRACTOR: J. B. HATCH



Antonin Nechodoma, Architect.
 PLAN OF BUNGALOW AT SANTURCE, PORTO RICO.



Antonin Nechodoma, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT SANTURCE, PORTO RICO.
(Described on page 38)



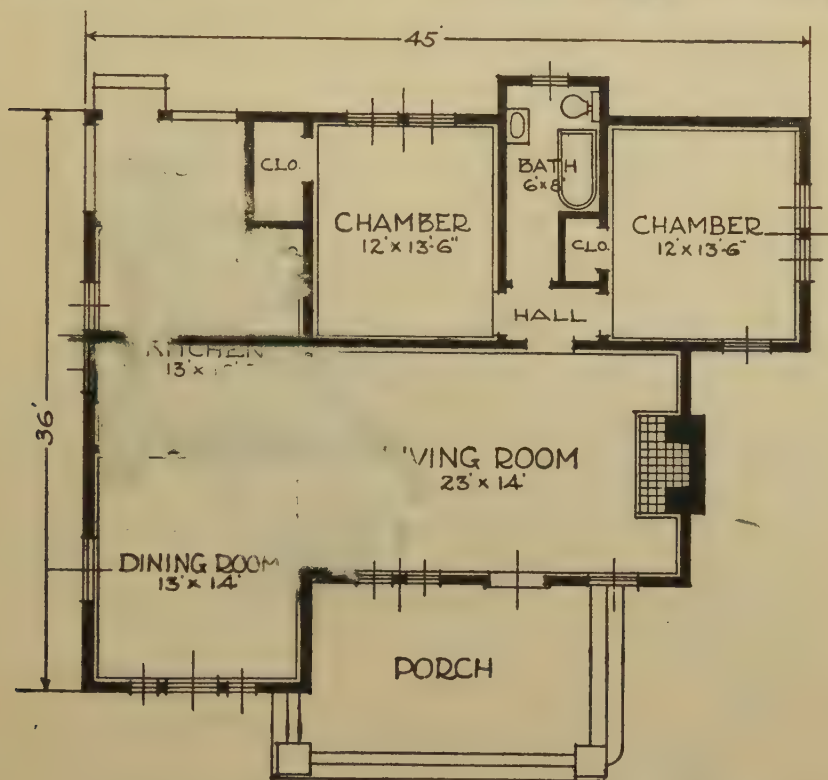
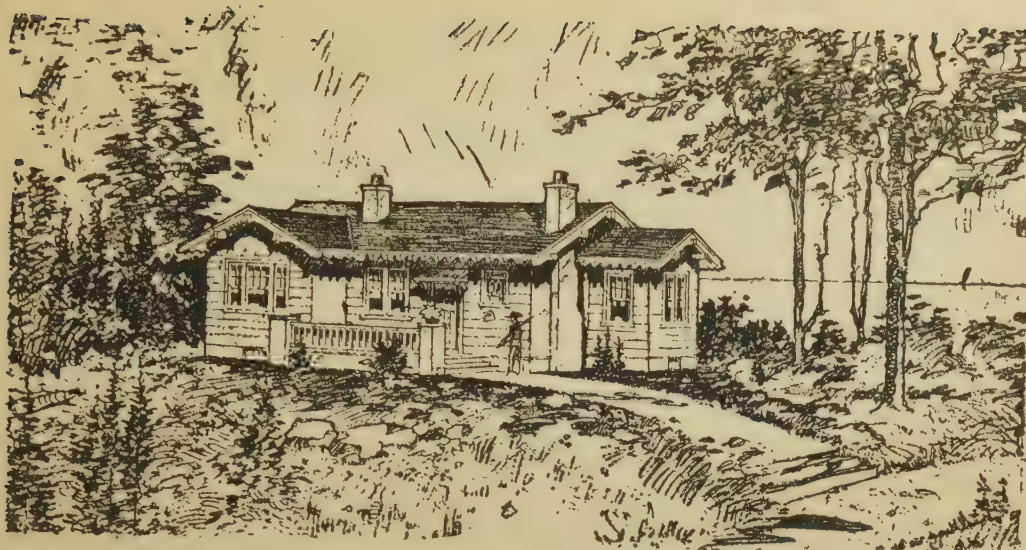
Trost & Trost, Architects.
BUNGALOW AT EL PASO, TEXAS.



ANOTHER CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW



REDWOOD LOGS SUPPORT THE VERANDA OVERHANG. SEVEN ROOMS. COST \$5,000.



C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

"LAKESIDE BUNGALOW." LARGE LIVING ROOM A FEATURE.

(Described on page 38)

The bungalow, of which only the front is shown in the illustration at the top of page 35 is very extensive as shown by the accompanying plan. The construction is frame built on concrete footings rising to the veranda floor level. It has a patio about which the rooms are grouped. The dining room is at the rear of the patio and beyond it in a wing are the kitchen and servants' quarters. The cost of this building was \$22,000.

The "Lakeside Bungalow" on page 37 illustrates a rambling plan with an exceptionally well thought out scheme which produces a very pleasing and picturesque exterior, with a porch terrace at the front entrance. The construction is frame with very wide clapboards painted white, having chocolate brown trimmings and dipped shingles, the chimneys being stuccoed and painted white.

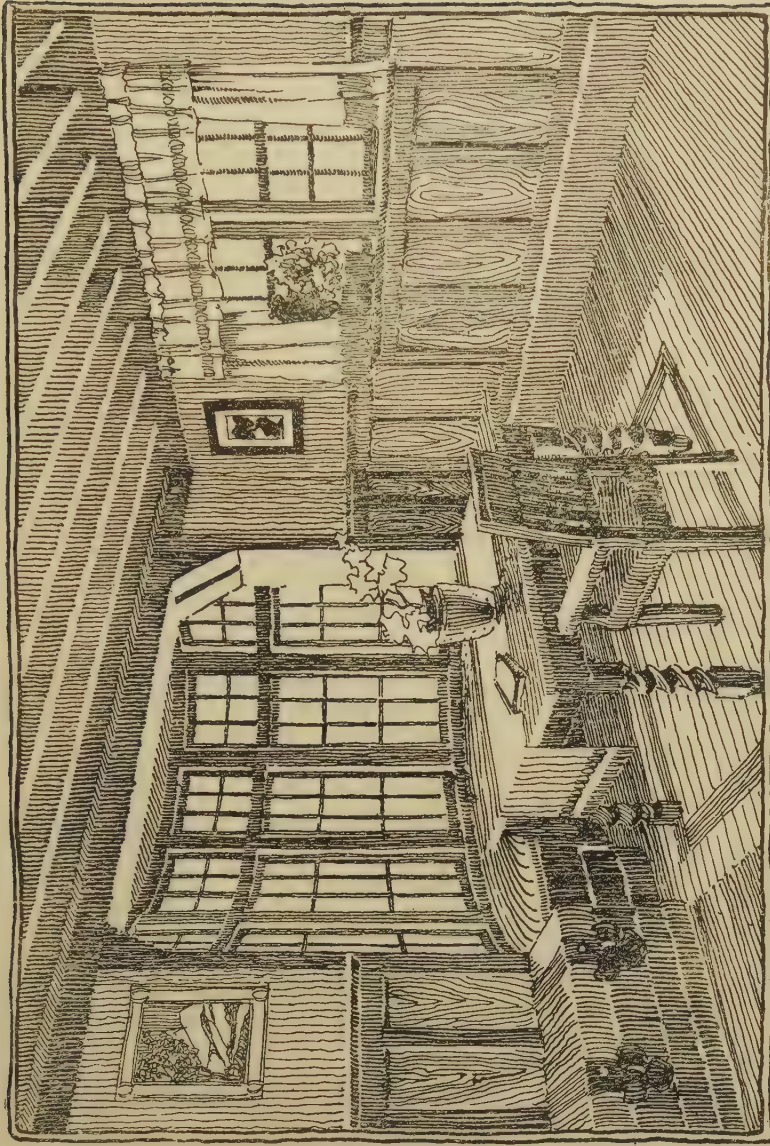
On pages 39 to 42 there is shown an interesting design, intended as a summer house only. It is located within a short distance from New York City, on the ridge of the Orange Mountains. Its position affords a view toward New York and Staten Island.

There is no cellar, but the foundations are carried below frost line. The first floor plan shows a living room, kitchen and two sleeping rooms. The veranda is intended to be used also for sleeping. The attic contains two bedrooms. The ample closet space in so small a house is to be commended.

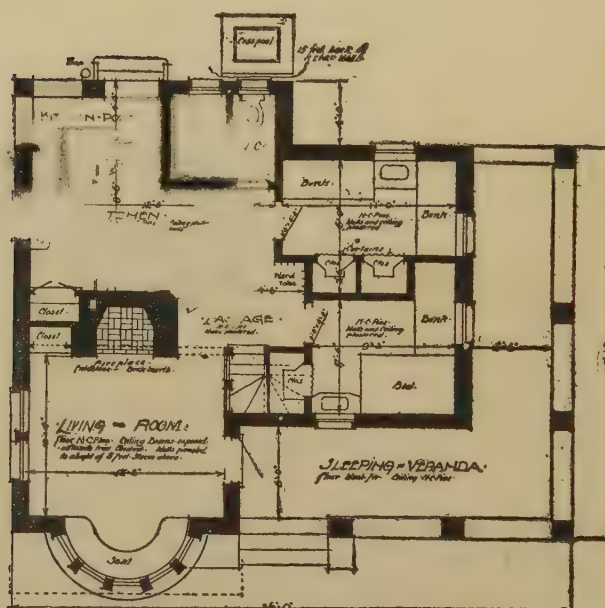
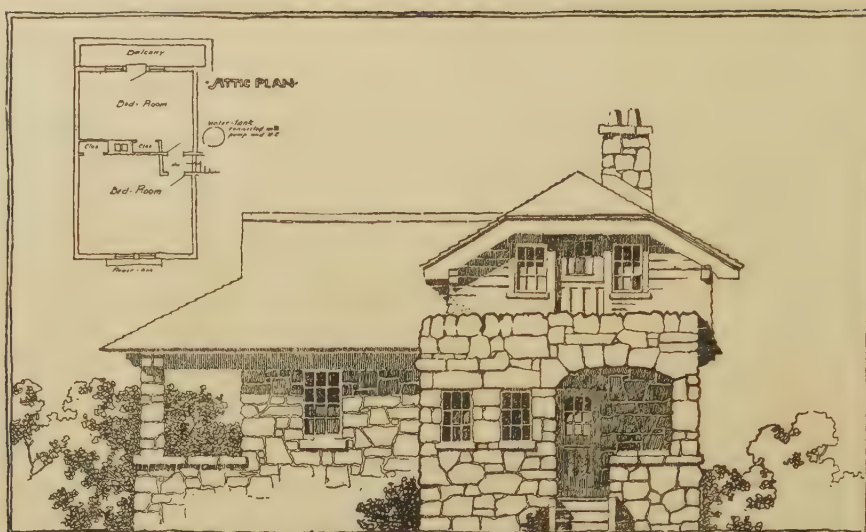
The exterior is built of rough masonry for the first floor and chimney, while the siding of the attic and the roof is shingled. The front veranda extends about two sides, while the balcony above the back porch gives an outdoor sitting room facing another point of the compass.

The interior perspectives show a cosy handling of the main living room—a simple scheme that is the keynote of the other rooms of the bungalow.

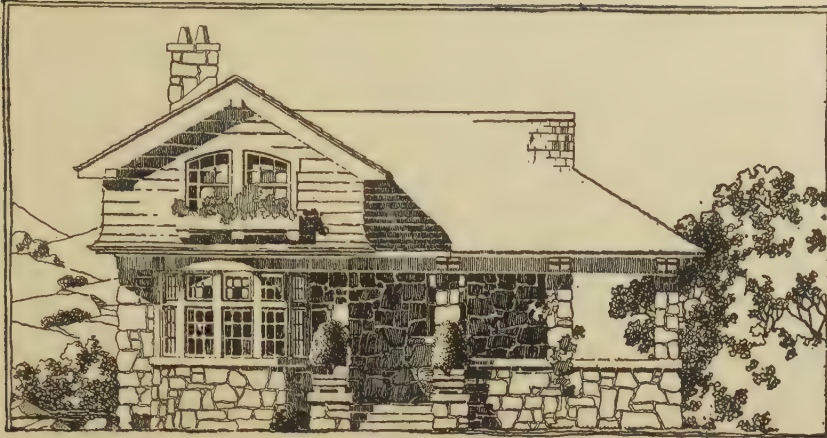
As to the plumbing, a pump at the rear porch is thought sufficient to provide the water necessary in the kitchen and the bedrooms. The pump connects with a tank in the attic, from which the water closet is supplied. The cesspool is placed 15 feet back of the bungalow. The cost was \$2,300 complete.



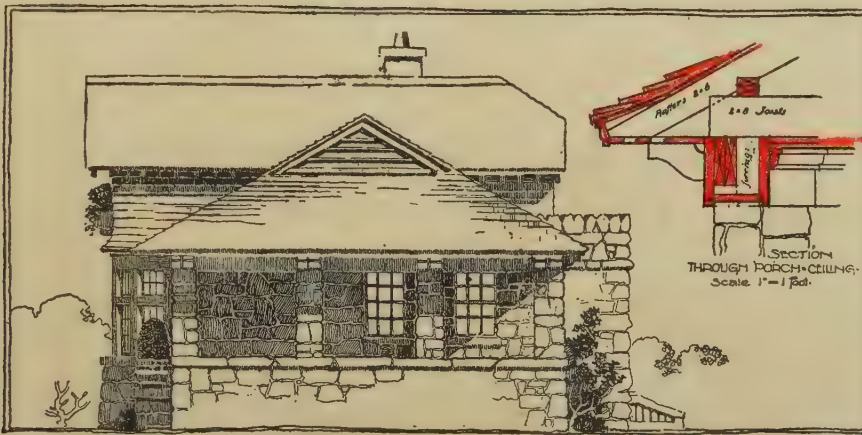
BAY WINDOW LIVING ROOM. BUNGALOW, ORANGE MOUNTAINS, N. J.
F. G. Lippert, Architect.



F. G. Lippert, Architect.



FRONT ELEVATION.

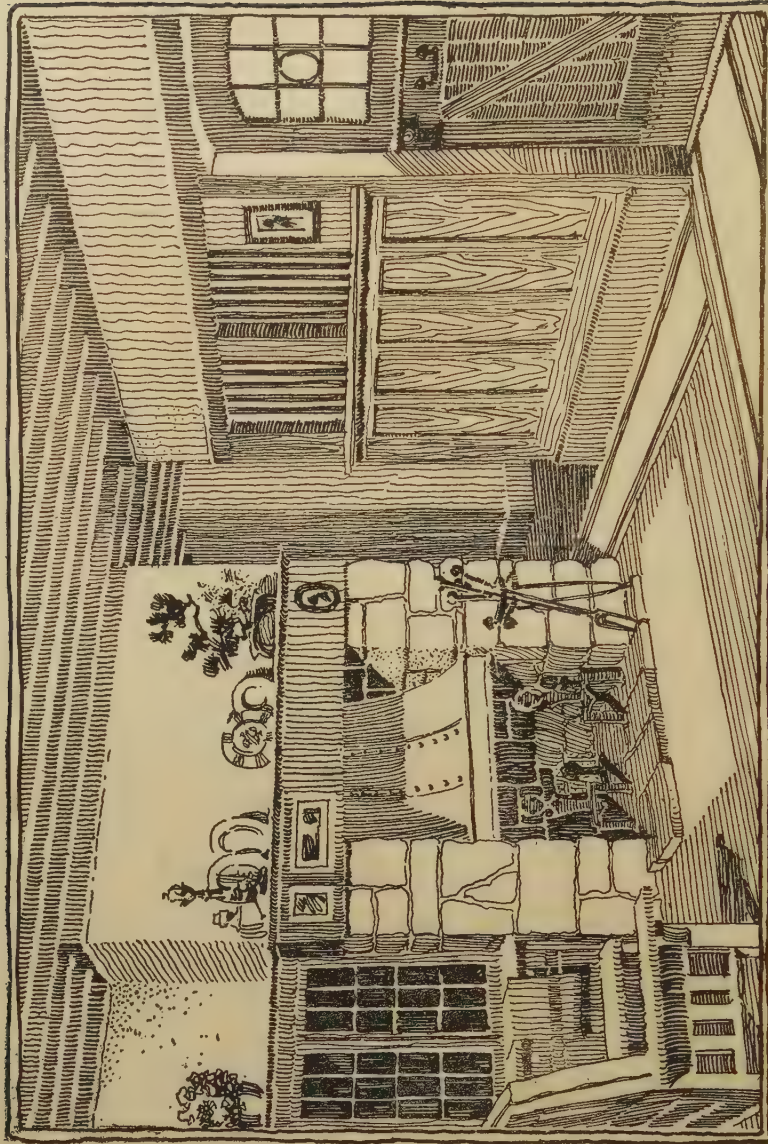


SIDE ELEVATION.

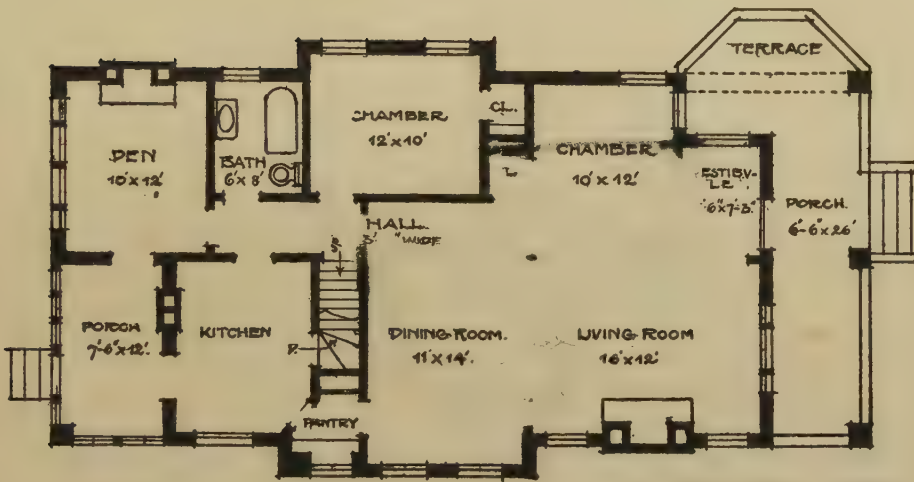
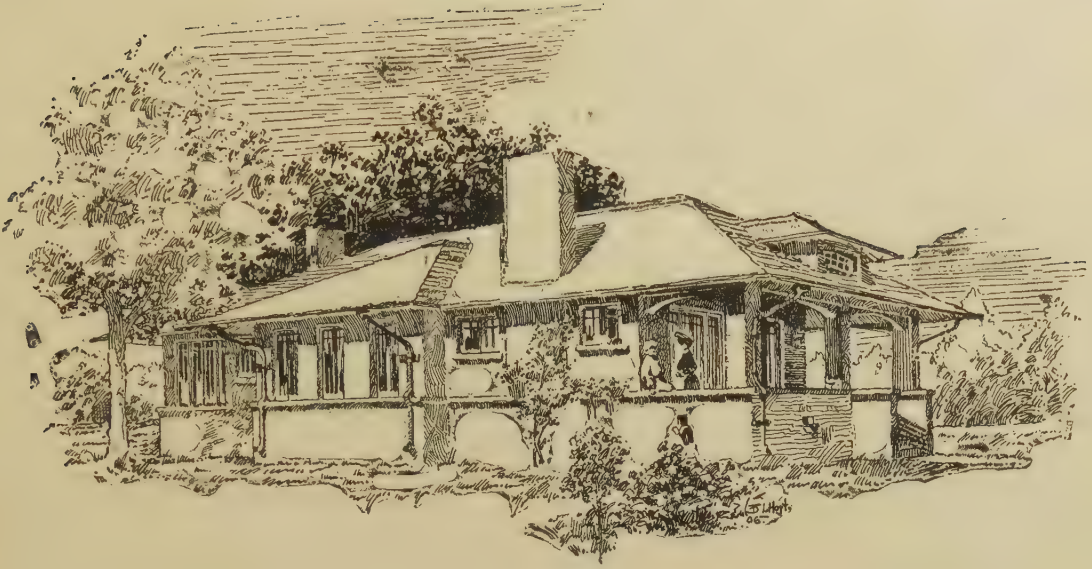
F. G. Lippert, Architect.

BUNGALOW ON THE RIDGE OF THE ORANGE MOUNTAINS, N. J.

(Described on page 38)



F. G. Lippert, Architect
SKETCH OF THE LIVING ROOM. BUNGALOW, ORANGE MOUNTAINS, N. J.



T. Robert Wiegner, Architect.

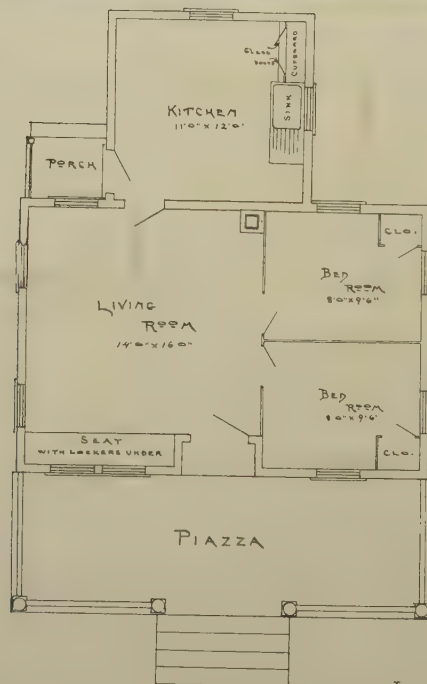
A BUNGALOW DESIGN.

The plan of the farm bungalow was prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture; it is one of a series of plans for farm houses. This is intended as an inexpensive farm tenant house but it presents so many very excellent ideas and is so well studied that it will hold its own with many far more costly designs. To any one wishing to build a small bungalow its suggestions are most interesting. It is a small, four-cornered structure of one story without bay windows, gables or dormers or any projection save the overhanging roof to protect the walls and window openings. The house is planned to contain within the smallest dimensions and with the least expensive arrangement quarters to meet the needs and conveniences of a small family. It has but one chimney and one outside entrance and has no inside plumbing, except the water supply from the pump and a sink drain.

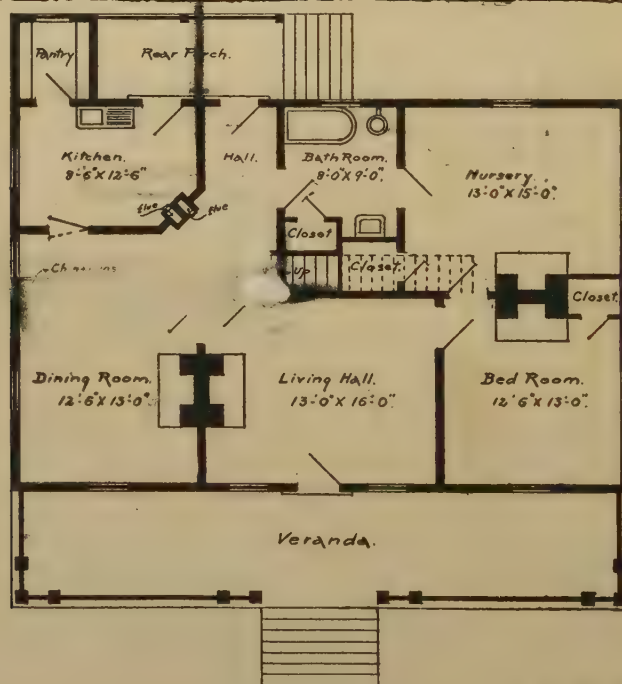
The problem of making one entrance serve for main and kitchen entrance is well solved. The working accommodations of the house are simple and direct and below the kitchen stove and fireplace there is an ash-pit large enough to take a year's supply and with clean out from the outside. A fuel box is also provided, large enough to take a week's supply; it is built in under the kitchen table and is filled from the outside.

The bungalow shown on page 47 was built at Wilmington, N. C., and has five rooms and bath. It is shingled all over with cypress shingles left to weather. Trimmings are painted white and blinds green. The interior woodwork in the living hall is stained a moss green and waxed, the walls are tinted in flat colors and there are brick mantels in all the rooms. The cost of the building was \$1,327.50, the mantels extra.

The following design is very similar to the preceding one and was designed by the same architect. It gives a little different arrangement of rooms and is a little more expensively built. The method of heating is the same, that is, entirely by fireplaces, and the cost was \$1,647.50, complete. Both of these designs are of simple plan which reduces the cost of construction. The same models could be finished in stucco to produce a very different design at a slight increase in cost.

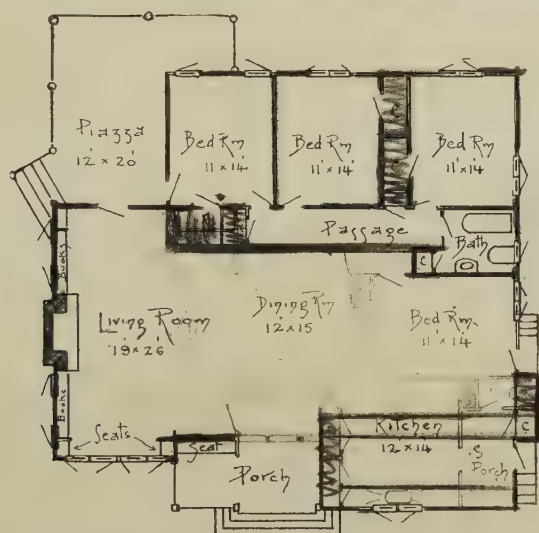


L. Jerome Aimar, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT NAVESINK HIGHLANDS, N. J.



BUNGALOW DESIGN.
(Described on page 44)

L. A. H. Koeth, Architect.



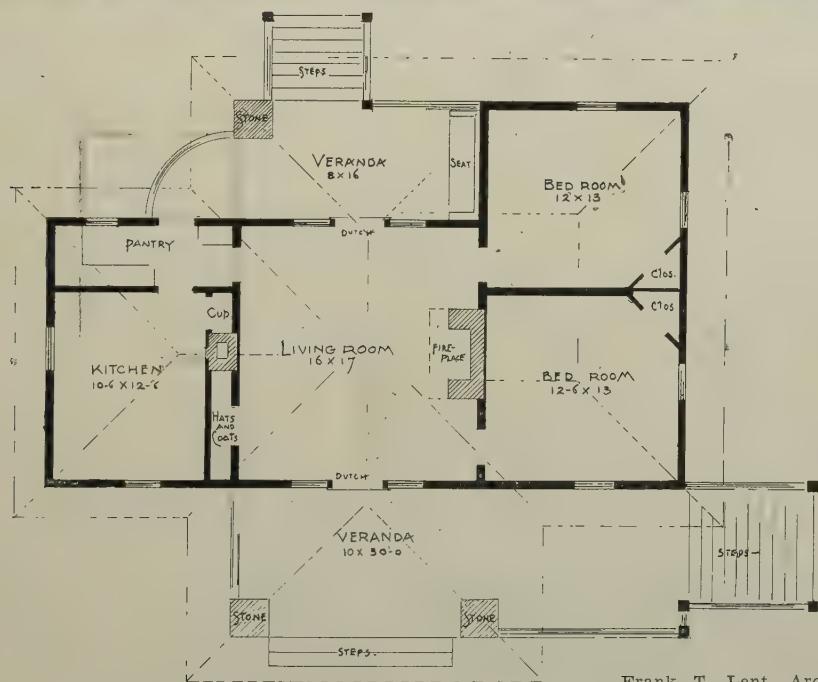
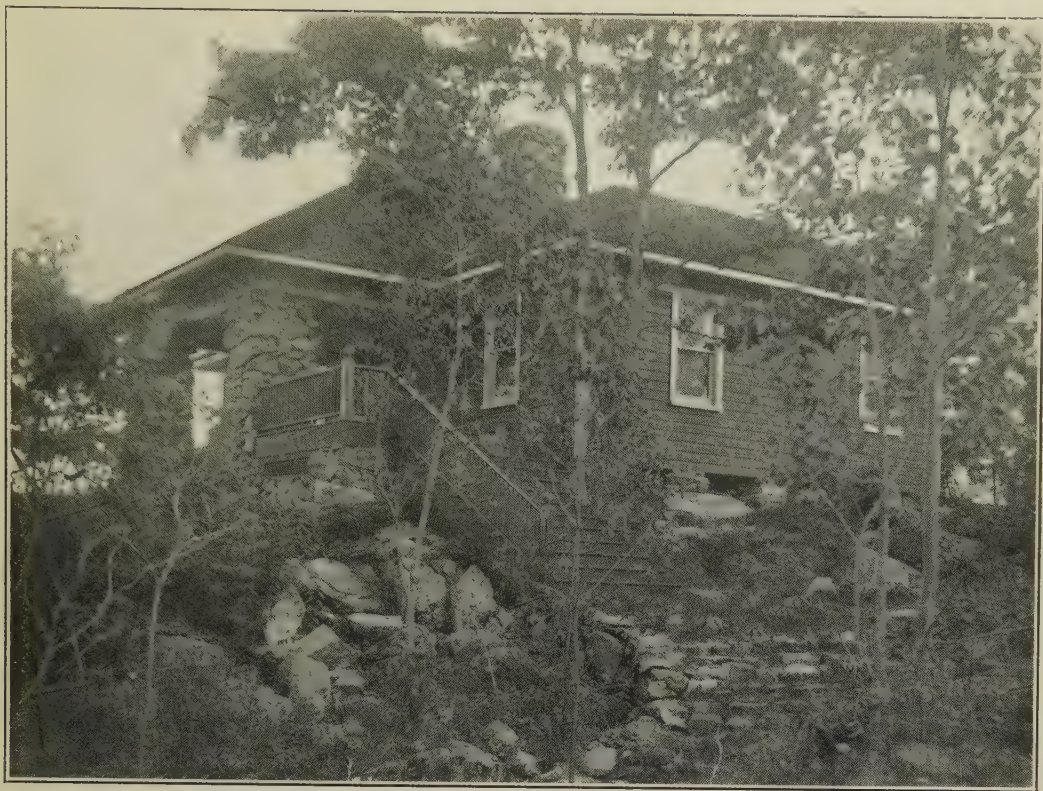
A SEVEN ROOM BUNGALOW. George J. Webster, Architect.
 -- (Described on page 53)



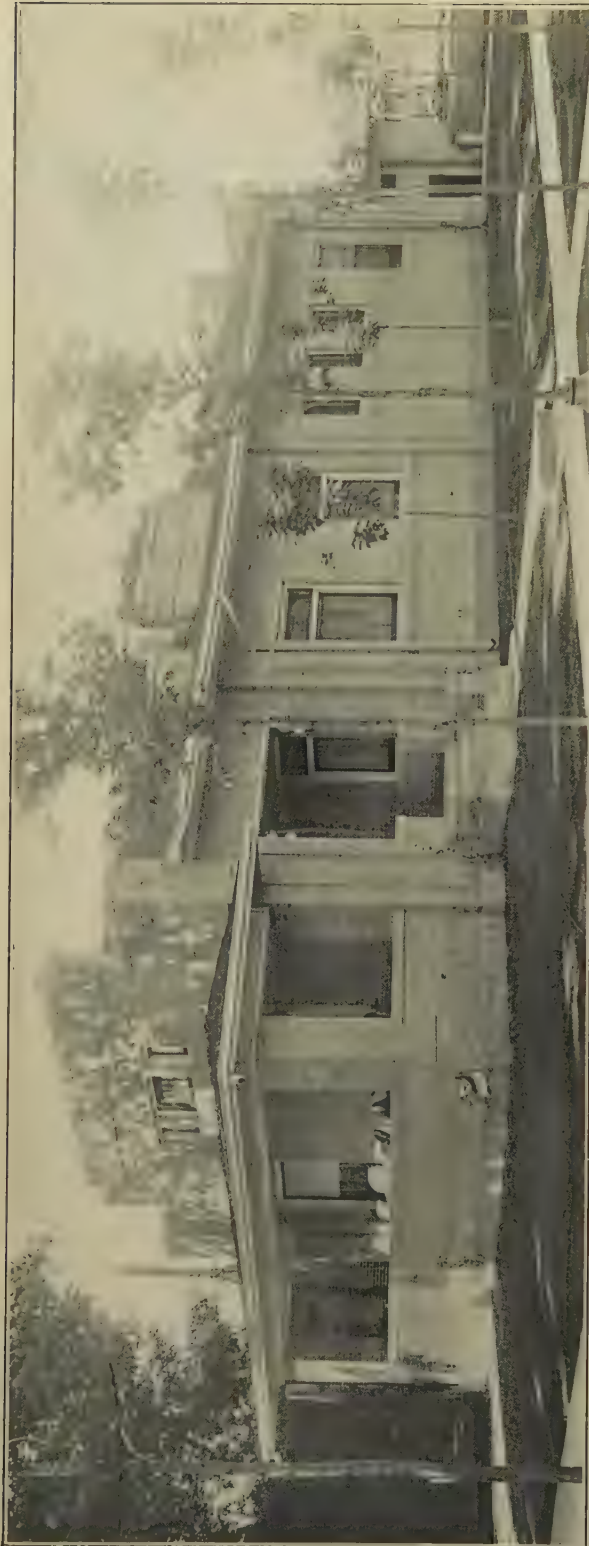
F. M. Starrett, Architect.

SUBURBAN BUNGALOW, FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

(Described on page 53)



Frank T. Lent, Architect.
 A THOUSAND ISLANDS BUNGALOW, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
 (Described on page 53)



Wagner & Manning, Architects.

BUNGALOW FOR A CITY LOT WITH A GARAGE.

(Described on page 53)

The living room of the seven-room bungalow on page 49 has windows to the north, east and south, and on the south and east are large piazzas.

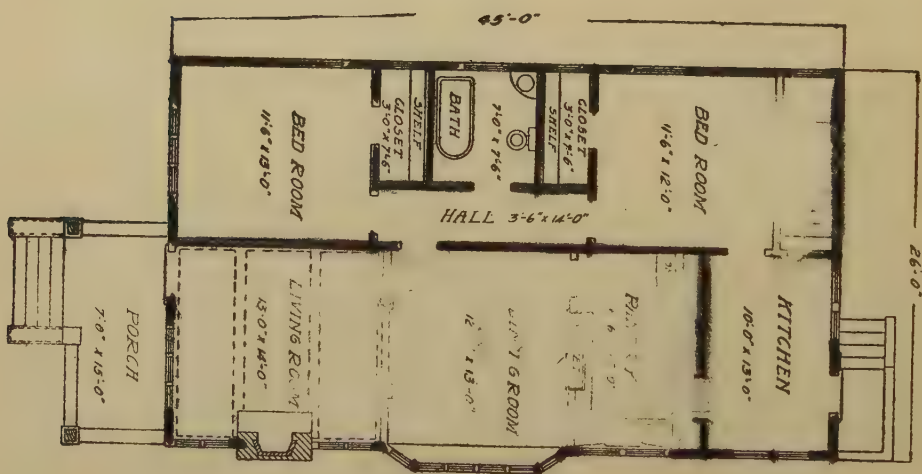
The dining room communicates directly with the kitchen and by closing one door leading to the passage all the bedrooms are isolated from the living apartments. The house has ten good-sized closets.

Both outside and inside are built and finished with California redwood, the exterior being covered with redwood shingles, stained a rich brown, while the interior is paneled in redwood and stained. There are built-in buffets with leaded glass doors, built-in seats and bookcases, also heavy beamed ceilings and a large open fireplace of cobblestones.

The bungalow at Forest Grove, Oregon, is built upon a concrete foundation with a shingle exterior finish. The interior trim is flat grain, steam-treated fir, finished with a wood filler and hard oil. In the second story there are three sleeping rooms in addition to those of the first story. The building cost about \$2,500.

The bungalow on page 51 was built for \$1,000, upon a rocky island some 50 feet above the waters of the St. Lawrence river. The features of the exterior are the rustic lichen-covered stone columns which carry the veranda roof. These with the stone foundation piers give the little place a strikingly substantial and permanent appearance. The living room is used as dining room as well and contains a weathered stone fireplace. There is also a kitchen and pantry and two fair-sized bedrooms.

The city bungalow shown on the opposite page occupies a corner lot $37\frac{1}{2} \times 125$ feet. The exterior is faced with a gray pressed brick with white lava stone trimming all laid in white mortar. The shingle roof is stained a moss green. The interior trim throughout is red birch stained mahogany except the dining room and den, which are oak, quarter sawed, stained medium brown. All floors except in the rear part are quarter sawed oak. Bath and kitchen have tiled floors and wainscots and all plumbing is porcelain ware. The cost of building was \$7,382.

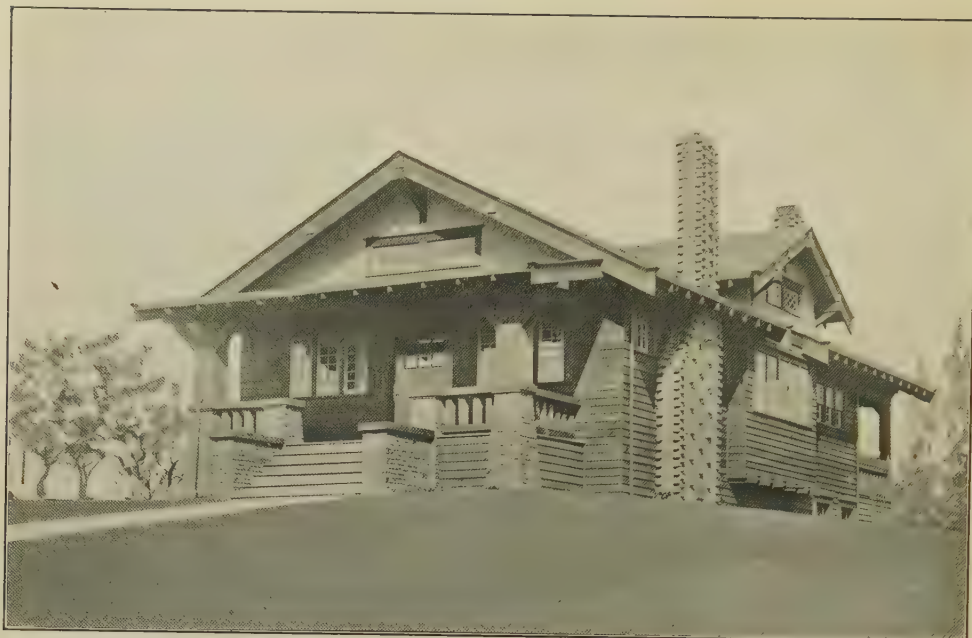


Jud Yoho, Architect.
FIVE AND SIX ROOM BUNGALOWS AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.



Jud Yoho, Architect.

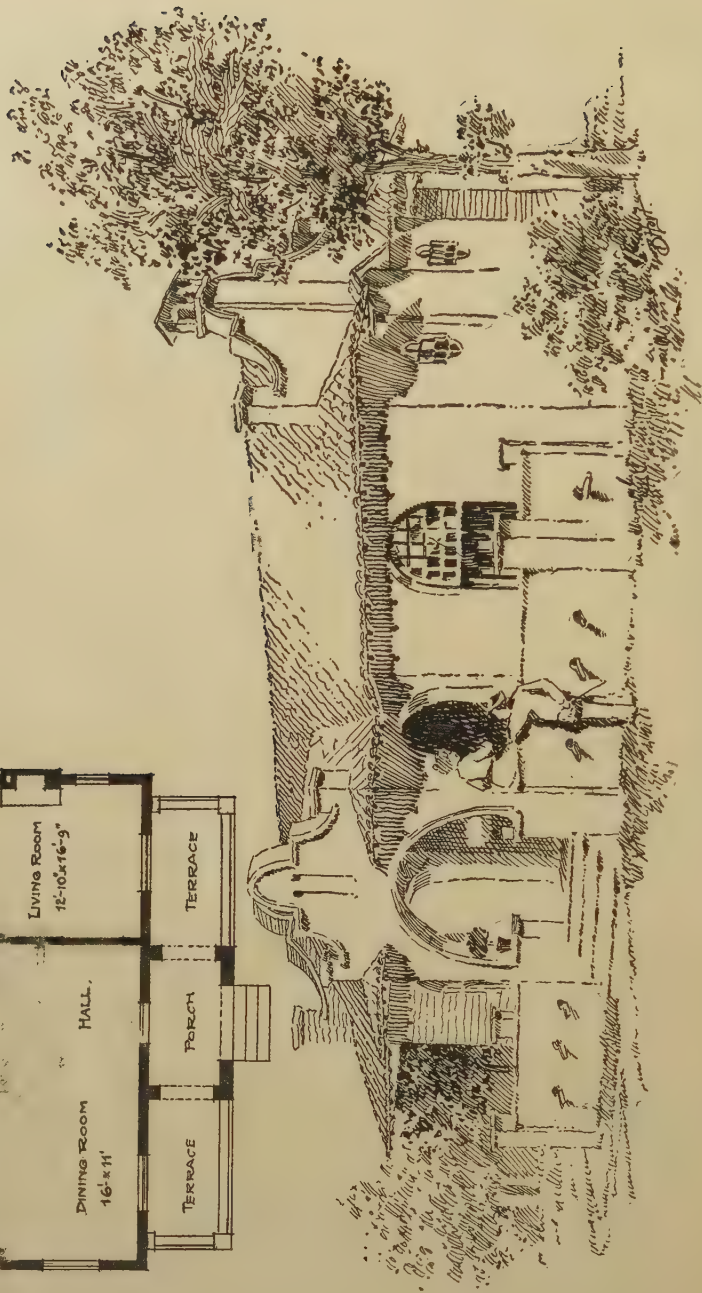
FIVE AND SIX ROOM BUNGALOWS AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.



Jud Yoho, Architect.
FIVE ROOM BUNGALOW AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.



C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.



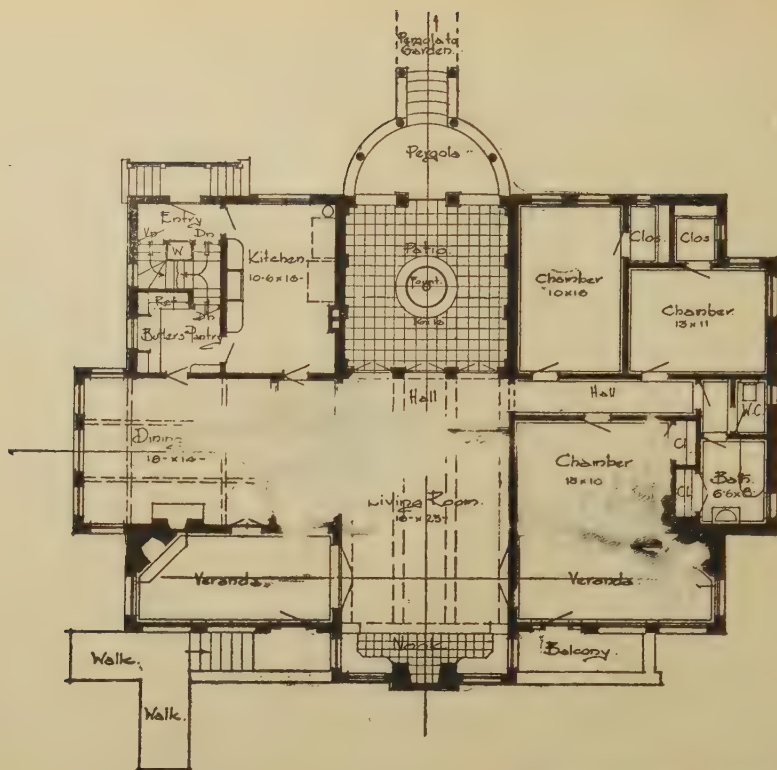
T. Robert Wiegner, Architect.

BUNGALOW IN MISSION STYLE.



T. Robert Wiegner, Architect.

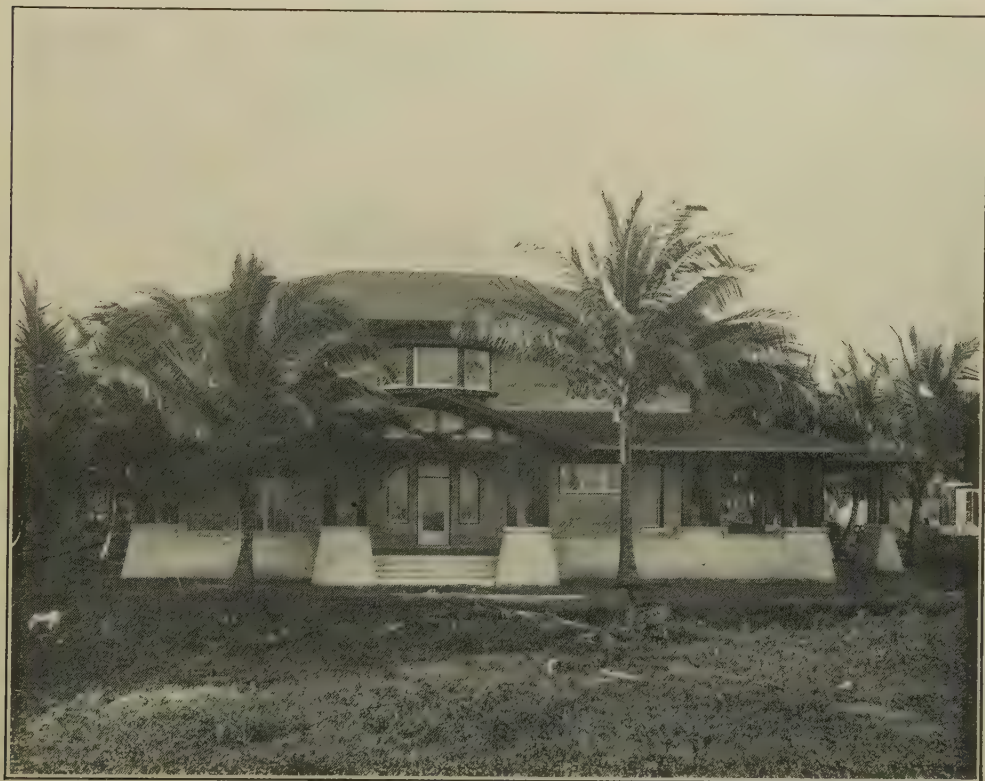
SKETCH OF BUNGALOW.



T. Robert Wieger, Architect.
PLAN OF BUNGALOW ON PAGE 59.

The plan of the bungalow shown on page 63 provides a room for a maid, a den with sliding door which can be converted into an additional chamber should an emergency arise; a fascinating "ingle nook" in the living room with seat on either side of the large open fireplace, and in addition a roomy front porch and surrounding terrace. The terrace off the dining room is well suited for out-of-door dining..

The "Bungalow with Pergola Porch" on page 73 shows a most simple and direct plan, having a generous pergola porch, and space on the second floor to accommodate several additional rooms or a sleeping porch. It is constructed of hollow tile with stucco finish with shingle roof stained moss green. The walls are embellished with applied lattices for climbing vines.



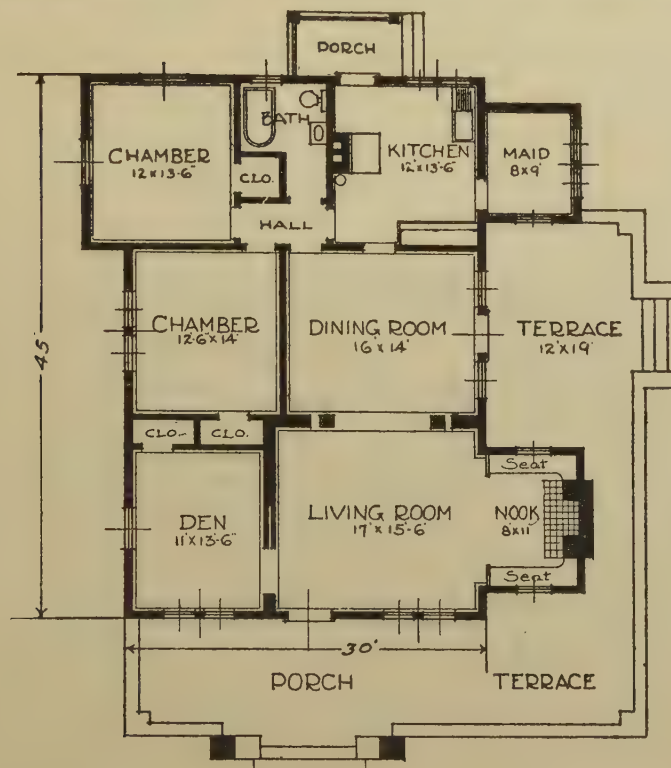
BUNGALOWS IN PORTO RICO. Antonin Nechodoma, Architect.
61



FIELD STONE FOR THE VERANDA BASE AND CHIMNEY.
A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW.



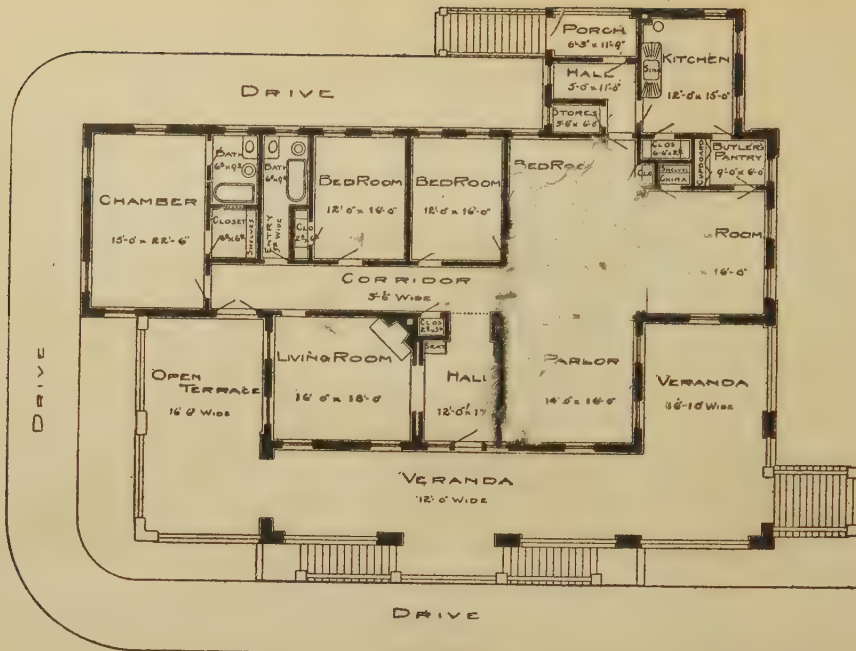
TERRACE INSTEAD OF VERANDA IN A BUNGALOW AT PASADENA, CAL.
SEVEN ROOMS. COST \$8,000.



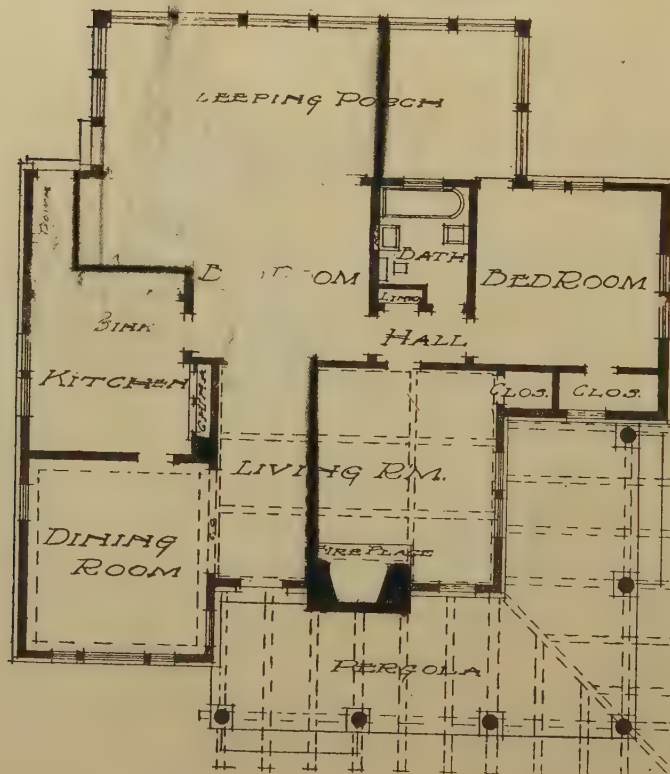
C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

▲ COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW.

(Described on page 60)



J. H. W. Hawkins, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



Everett S. Dodds, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.



J. H. W. Hawkins, Architect.

CONCRETE BLOCKS AND TILE ROOF. A BUNGALOW AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



Everett S. Dodds, Architect.

BUNGALOW AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.



THIS CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW COST \$4,000.



A PATIO WITH A FOUNTAIN. EIGHT ROOMS. COST \$4,000.



Arnott Woodroffe, Architect.

BUNGALOW BUILT OF EXPOSED HOLLOW TILE AT STEILACOOM LAKE, WASH.



C. W. Bulger & Sons, Architects.

BUNGALOW AT OAKLAWN, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Courtesy of "The Interlocker."



BUNGALOW AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

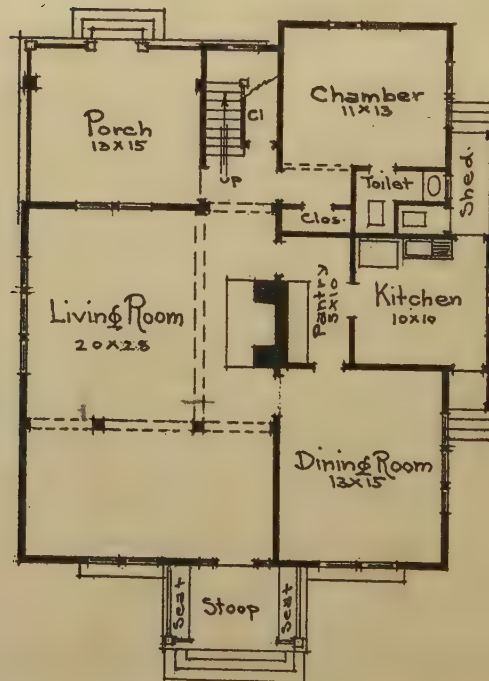
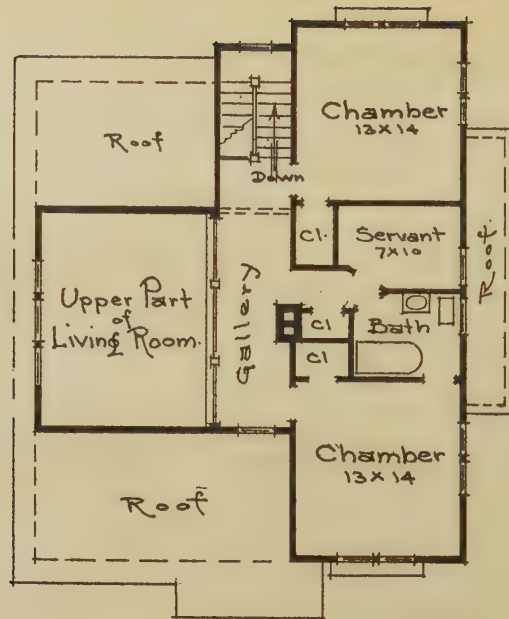


BUNGALOW AT TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Trost & Trost, Architects.



PLANS OF THE TWO BUNGALOWS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.



PLANS OF THE COTTAGE BUNGALOW ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

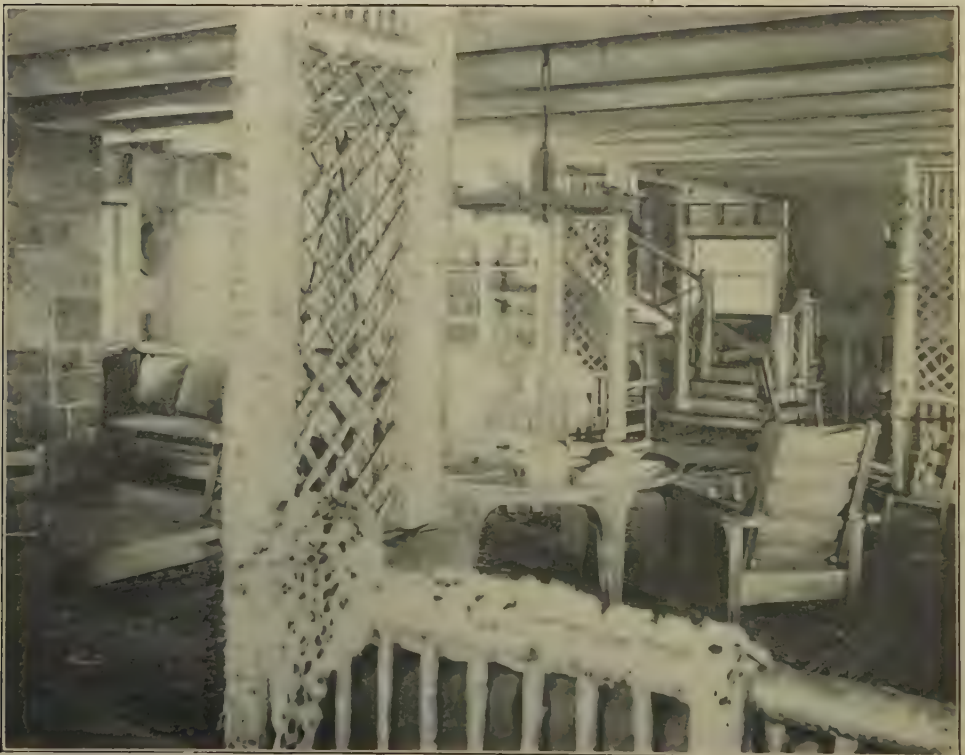


Lloyd Titus, Architect.

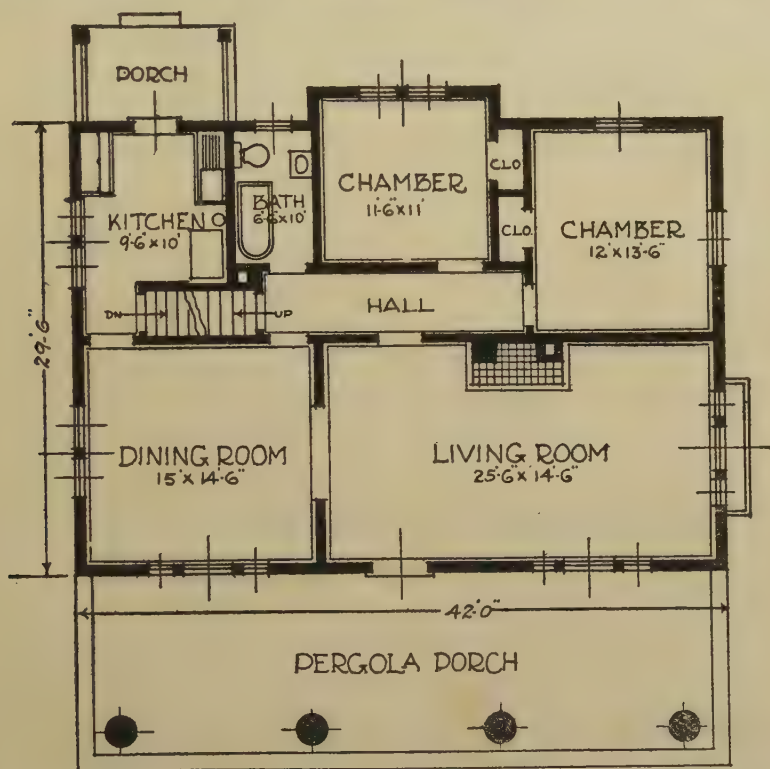
A COTTAGE BUNGALOW AT CAPE MAY, N. J.



A SHINGLE CABIN.



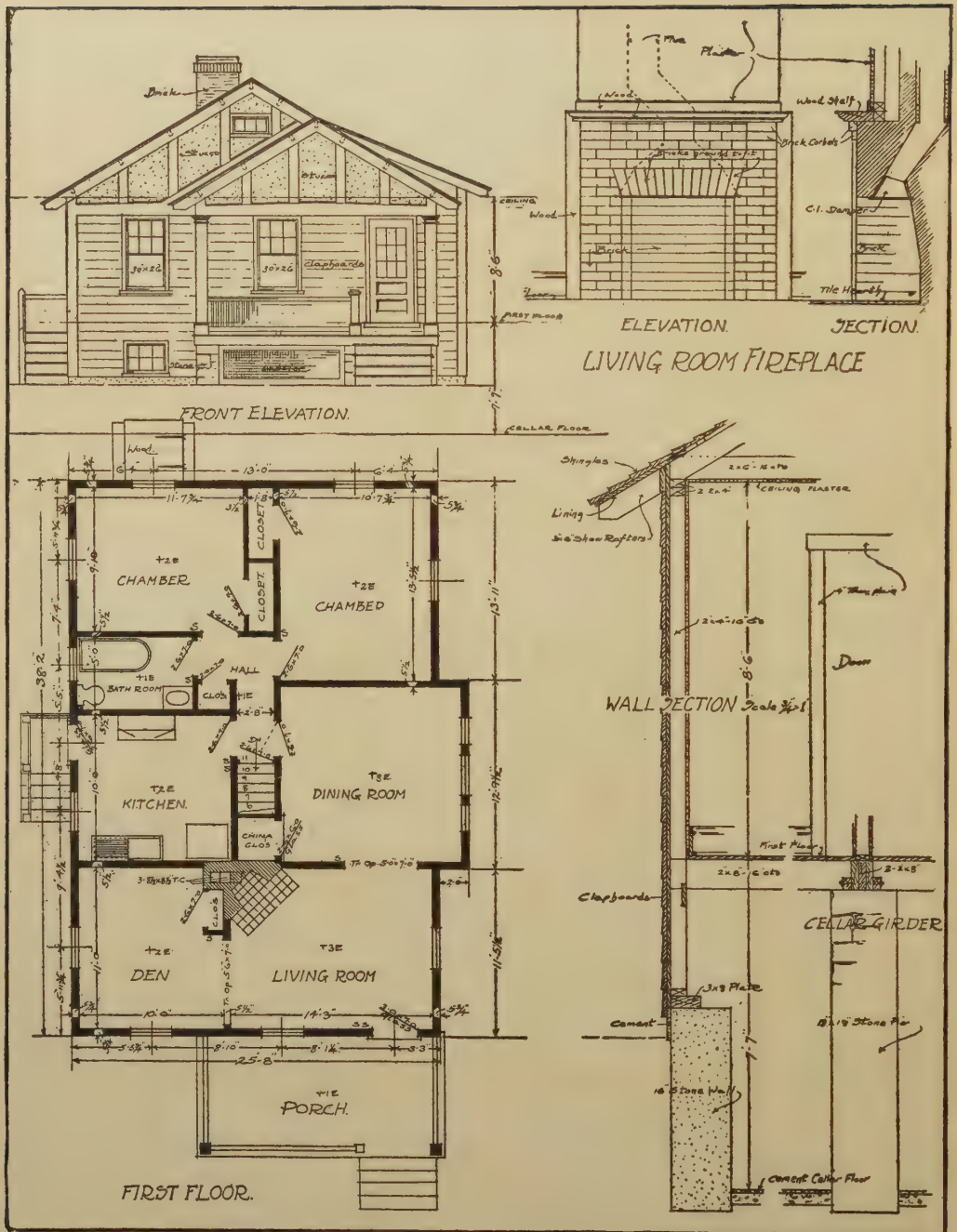
THIS RUSTIC LIVING ROOM HAS TWO WIDE FIREPLACES.



C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

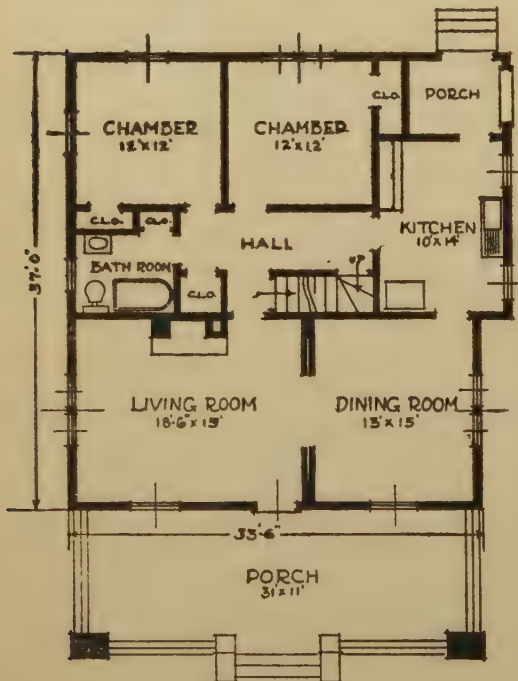
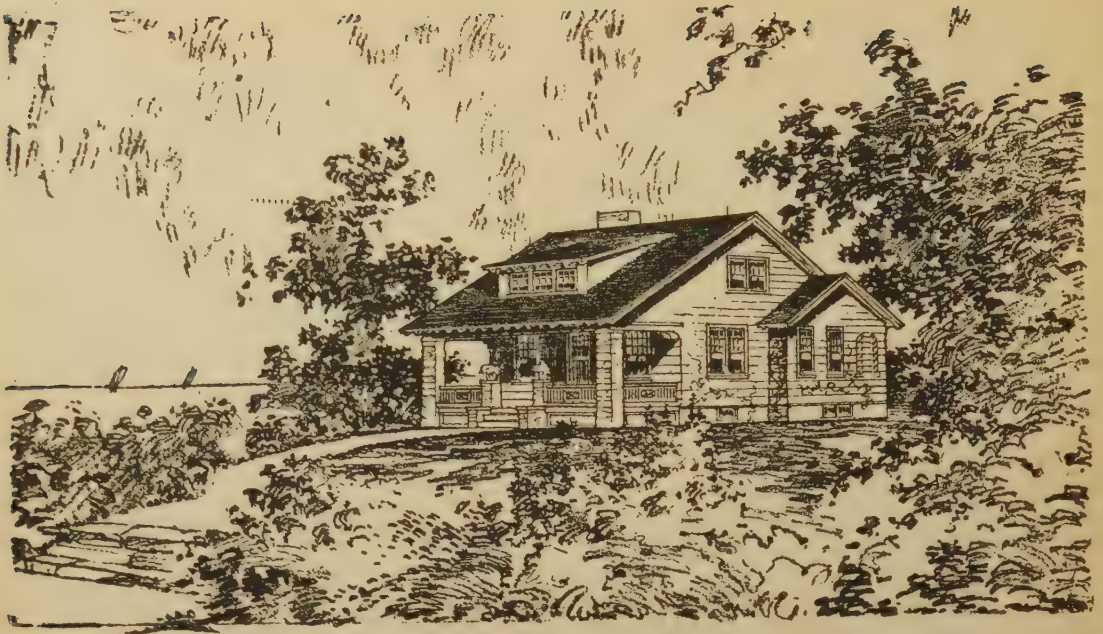
BUNGALOW WITH PERGOLA PORCH.

(Described on page 60)

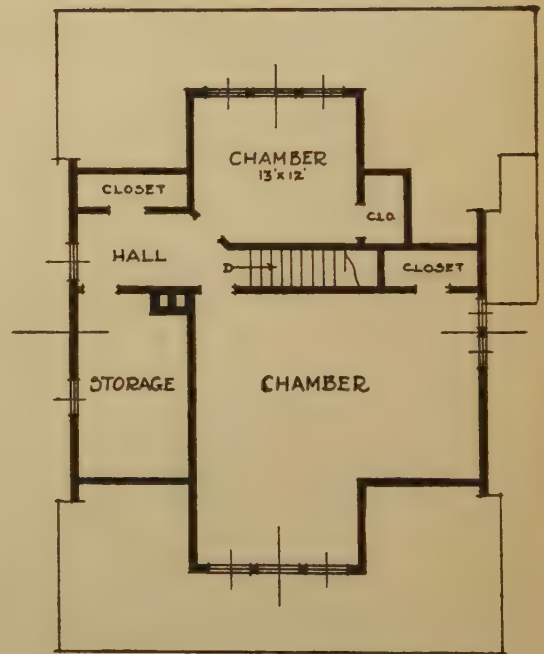


C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.
BUNGALOW AT BROOMALL, PA.

**BUNGALOWS OF
COTTAGE TYPE**



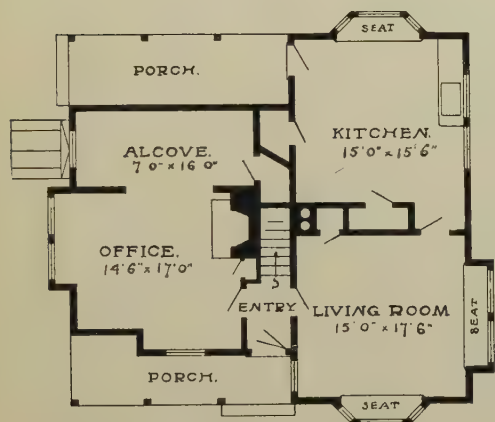
FIRST FLOOR



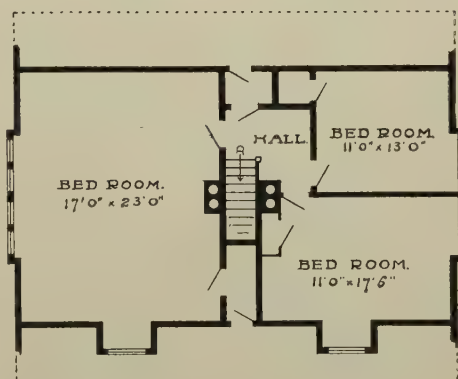
SECOND FLOOR

C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

SEVEN ROOM BUNGALOW OF COTTAGE TYPE.



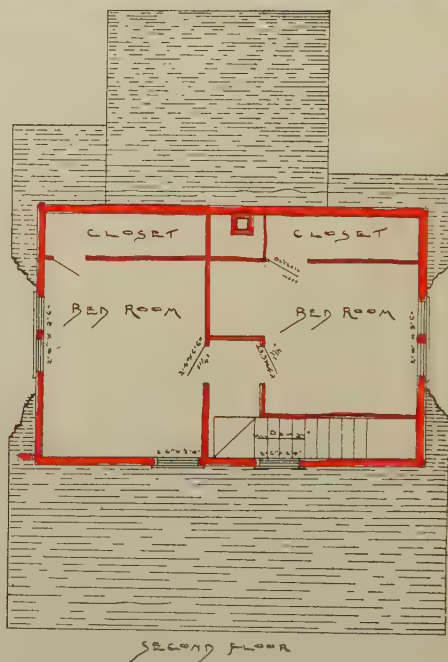
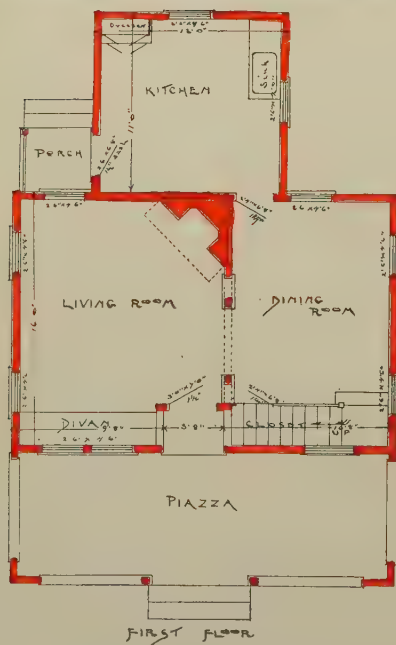
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



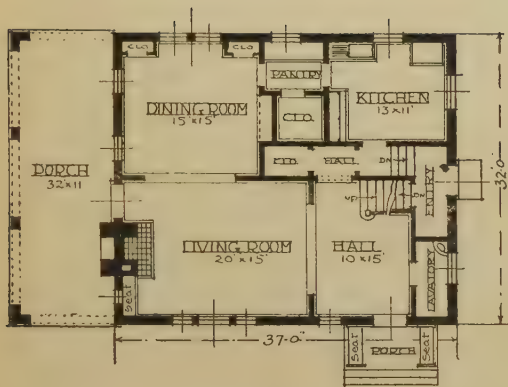
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

I. H. Green, Architect.

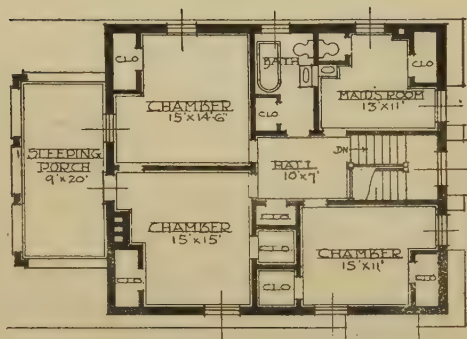
A GATE LODGE FOR AN ESTATE AT GREAT RIVER, N. Y.



BUNGALOW OF L. JEROME AIMAR, ARCHITECT, NAVESINK HIGHLANDS, N. J. .



FIRST FLOOR



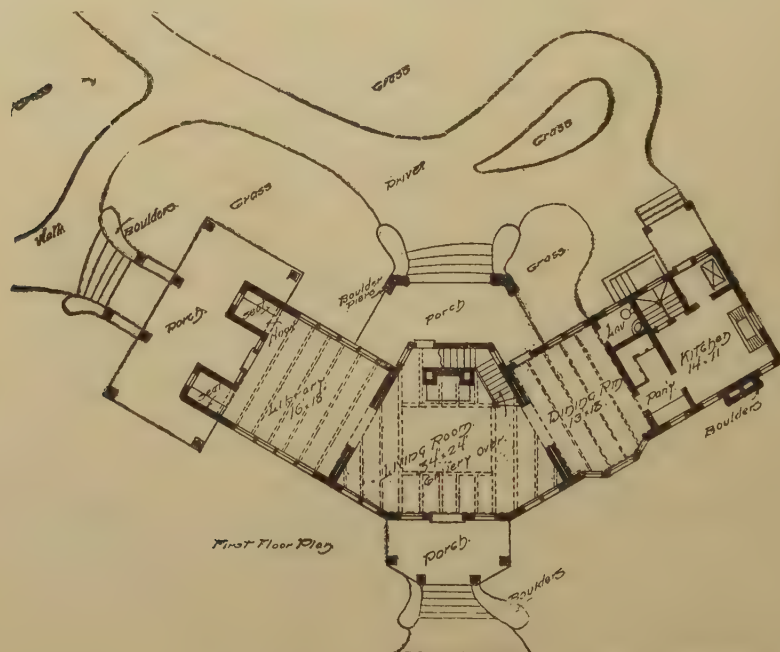
SECOND FLOOR

C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

HOUSE AT YARDLEY, PA.

The plan of "Maronook" at Leland, Mich., is laid out to accommodate an irregular piece of ground, which is a plateau overlooking Lake Leezanau. On account of the house being in close proximity to the embankment the drive or entrance front is at what would be rightly called the rear. This drive winds among the trees to the wide porch, which has large boulder piers at each corner. Extending upwards and flanking the steps of all the porches are piles of boulders laid up without mortar. The exterior of the house is built with boulder field stone and the woodwork is of rough siding stained seal brown. The trimmings around the windows, cornice and columns are painted ivory white. The roof projecting seven feet from the main wall of the building, is built with exposed rafters. The soffit of these eaves is of rough lumber, laid close and stained a russet yellow. The shingle work on the roofs and dormers is of a reddish brown, harmonizing well with the exterior siding. The boulder stone work is laid up without hammer or tool marks of any kind, the stones being put into place in their natural shape and laid so that the mortar joints do not show.

(Continued on page 85)



"MARONOOK," LELAND, MICH.

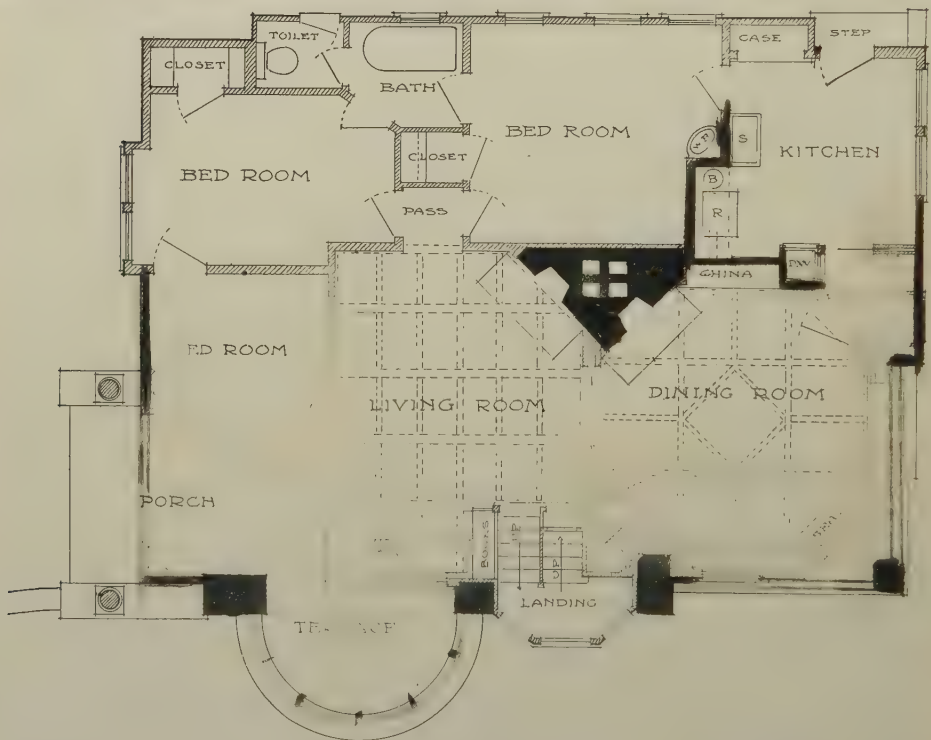
Jens C. Petersen, Architect.



Jens C. Petersen, Architect.

"MARONOOK." THE LAKE FRONT AND DRIVE APPROACH.

(Described on page 80)



COBBLE STONE AND SHINGLE. A BUNGALOW AT PASO ROBLES, CAL. F. W. Reid, Architect.
(Described on page 85)



BUNGALOW AT PASO ROBLES, CAL.

F. W. Reid, Architect.



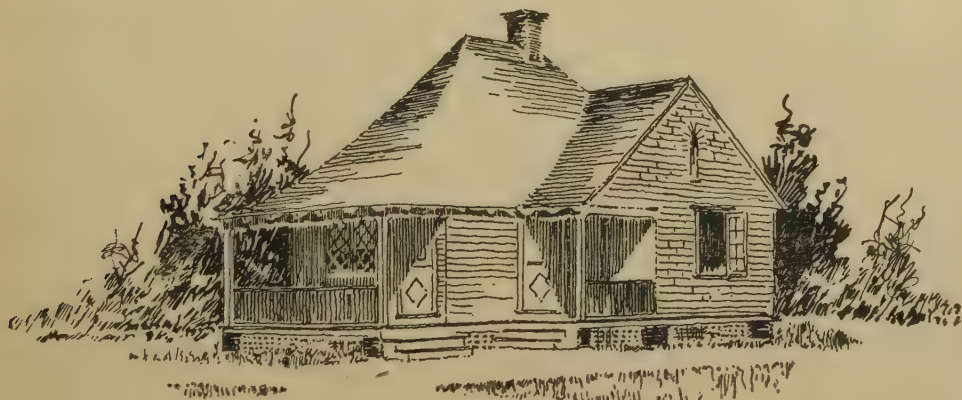
D. V. Siroop, Architect.

LIVING ROOM OF HOUSE AT POINT PARK, TENN.

(See pages 86-87)

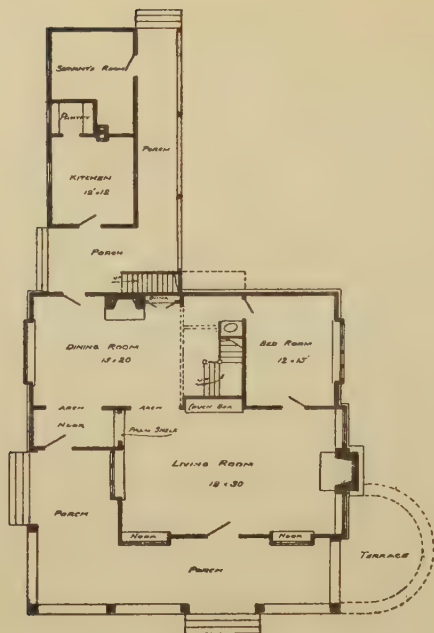
The first floor living room, which is 34x24 feet, has an over gallery. A unique feature about this living room is the mammoth boulder stone fireplace which is ten feet across and extends to the ceiling. Circulating around it is the stairway leading to the sleeping rooms and the music room on the second floor. The interior of the house is finished with beamed ceilings and rough cast plaster, all of the woodwork and plaster being stained to harmonizing tones.

The building on pages 82-83 is erected on a hillside overlooking the town of Paso Robles and a stretch across thirty miles of the upper Salinas Valley. The exterior is built of cedar shingles left to weather on the walls and stained a grass green on the roof. The rough stone-work is a fossiliferous limestone, nearly white, and gathered from the nearby fields. In laying, pains had been taken to locate the stones for best artistic effect, and the joints are raked out to give the effect of a dry wall. The ceilings of porches and under the eaves are covered with Douglas slash grain fir, and varnished. The mouldings and window frames are painted bottle green. Inside finish is also of Douglas fir, selected slash grain and finished natural with a waxed surface. The living room and dining room are entirely finished in wood. The fireplace in the living room is faced with buff colored brick and the dining room fireplace is faced with a local rose granite. The basement is arranged to have a fireplace and space for two rooms and the attic has space for four rooms. The building cost \$3,000, being done by day's work.

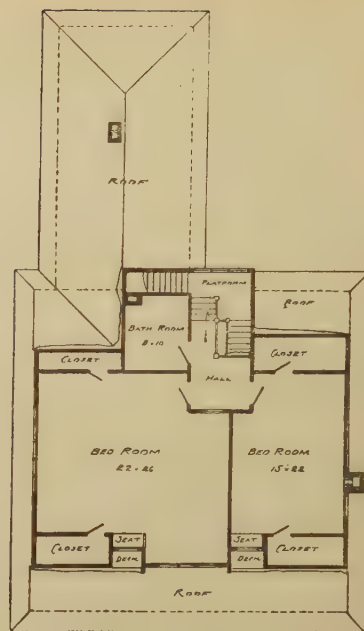


SHACK AT RAVEN ROCK, N. J.

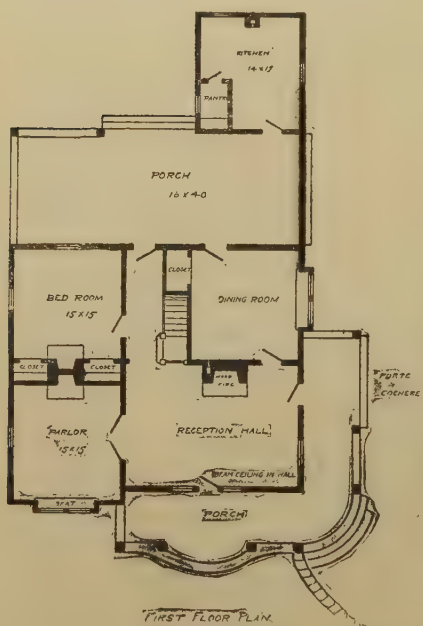
Guy King, Architect.



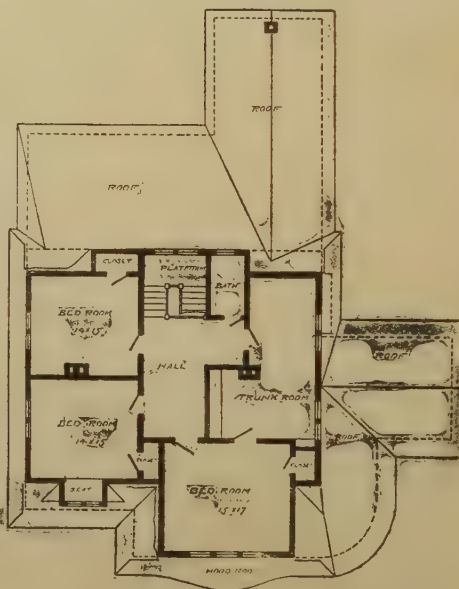
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PLANS OF HOUSES ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.



A SUMMER HOUSE AT POINT PARK, TENN.



ON THE CREST OF SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENN. D. V. Stroop, Architect.
(Described on page 90)



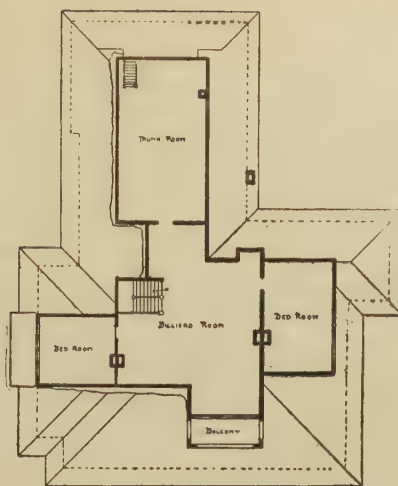
BUNGALOW AT SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENN



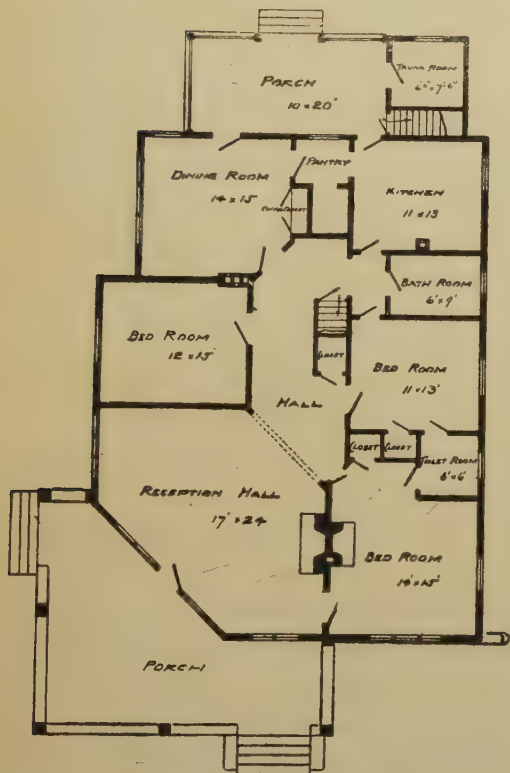
TWO BUNGALOWS AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN. D. V. Stroop, Architect.
(Described on pages 90-92)



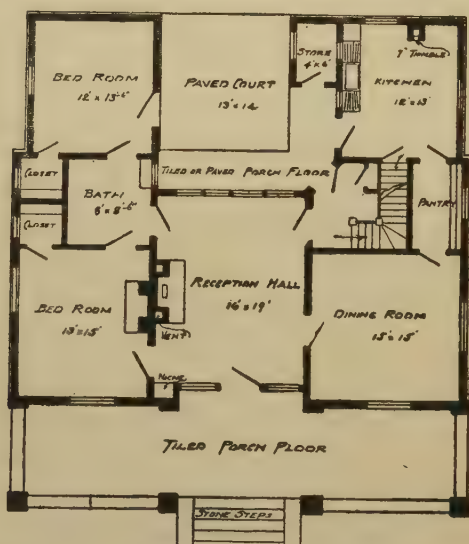
GROUND PLAN



ATTIC - ROOF PLAN



FIRST STORY PLAN.



FIRST STORY PLAN.

PLANS OF THE THREE BUNGALOWS ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

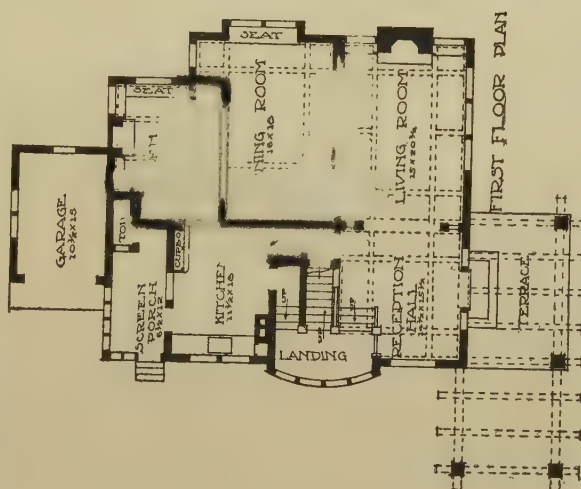
The shingle finished house at Signal Mountain, Tenn. (page 87), is built of oak framing, storm sheathed, resting on a stone foundation, having stone veneer base of lichen covered and weathered surface rock carried to the level of the window sill belt entirely round the building. Above the base the walls as well as the roof are covered with hand rived chestnut oak shingles, stained.

The interior wood finish is of exposed dressed pine framing, stained brown, with panels of heavy terra cotta colored building paper. There is a stone fireplace in the reception hall of hand tooled local sandstone of pink and yellow variegated with brown veinings. It was built by day labor at a cost of \$1,800.

The bungalow at Point Park, Lookout Mountain, Tenn. (page 87), is built of double plank and bonded wood walls on stone foundations, having a stone veneer base. The walls are papered and shingled with cypress shingles stained to a maroon brown and the gables are of the same shingles stained a rusty orange. The roof is of pine shingles stained moss green. The plank walls are exposed on the interior and stained bottle green, with beam ceilings stained tobacco brown. The fireplaces and mantels are built of weathered rough stones. The cost was \$2,600.

The bungalow at the top of page 88 is on Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga. The construction is of pine framing, resting on stone foundations, with veneer and porch parapet walls of quarried local sandstone carried to the level of the parapet balustrade of the porch. The stones are hammer dressed, showing pink, yellow and brown variegations. The walls are weather boarded with 1x8 inch rough boarding, put on in horizontal weather-board fashion, mitred at corners and stained a tobacco brown color. The porch columns are of dead chestnut, stained the same color as the walls. The roof and gables are covered with cypress shingles, the gables and dormers stained brown and the roof silver gray.

The interior is of dressed local pine, finished with orange shellac, having panels between finished in burlap, worked out in different color schemes for various rooms. There are stone fireplaces of local sandstone hand tooled. The cost was \$3,800, built by local day labor.



A BUNGALOW DESIGN.
(Described on page 92)

A. S. Barnes, Architect.

Two houses of bungalow type, each having rooms in the second story, are shown in the illustration at the bottom of page 88. The first story plan of each is shown on page 89. Their construction is balloon framing covered with a wire lathing and stucco. One has a shingle roof and the other a terra cotta tile roof. The interior finish of both is in pine, stained. They cost to erect, \$2,100, and \$3,200, respectively.

The design in perspective, shown on page 91, is very unusual but pleasing in effect. Its outline suggests the Swiss chalet and its details, the Mission style. The exterior is very simple with rough-cast cement plaster on the pergola columns and on the walls of the building to the height of the window sills, with shakes above, "Shakes" is a term used in California applied to large-sized, hand-split shingles. They are about one-half an inch thick, six inches wide, three feet long and are laid from twelve to sixteen inches to the weather, thus dividing the building into broad horizontal belts to accentuate the lines of a bungalow. The entire exterior finish is designed to be left in the rough to harmonize with the rough cement plaster and shakes.

The house is designed to admit all the light and sunshine possible, the pergola being substituted, with a small shelter over the front entrance, in place of the customary covered porch.

The house contains a reception hall with spacious stairway, a living room, dining room, den, kitchen, and screened porch in the first story; and four bedrooms, bath and balcony in the second story. There is a garage attached.

The woodwork in the reception hall, living room, dining room and den, with their paneled wainscoting and beamed ceilings is designed to be stained a very dark color, with dark rich tones on the walls, which, with the broad windows, gives a very cheery and cozy effect.

While the building on page 94 can hardly be called a bungalow, it possesses, nevertheless, bungalow attributes. It is two stories in height, built entirely of reinforced concrete, following the mission style, with a roof of red asbestos shingle. It cost to build \$17,000.



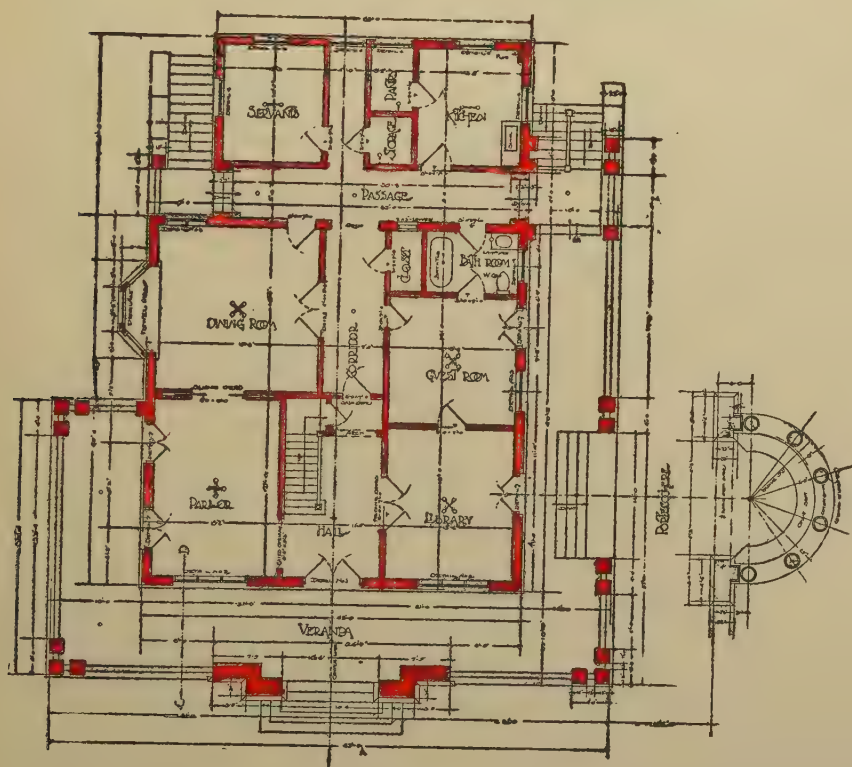
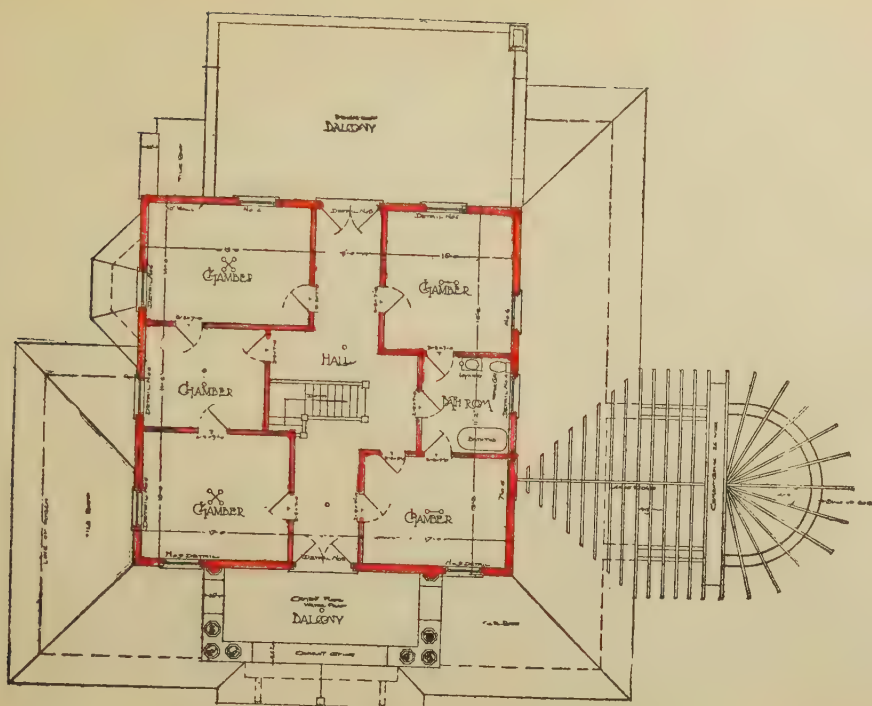
LIVING ROOM, BUNGALOW AT SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENN. D. V. Stroop, Architect.
(See pages 88-89)



Antonín Nechodoma, Architect.
TWO STORY HOUSE OF BUNGALOW TYPE, AT FAJARDO, PORTO, RICO.
(Described on page 92)

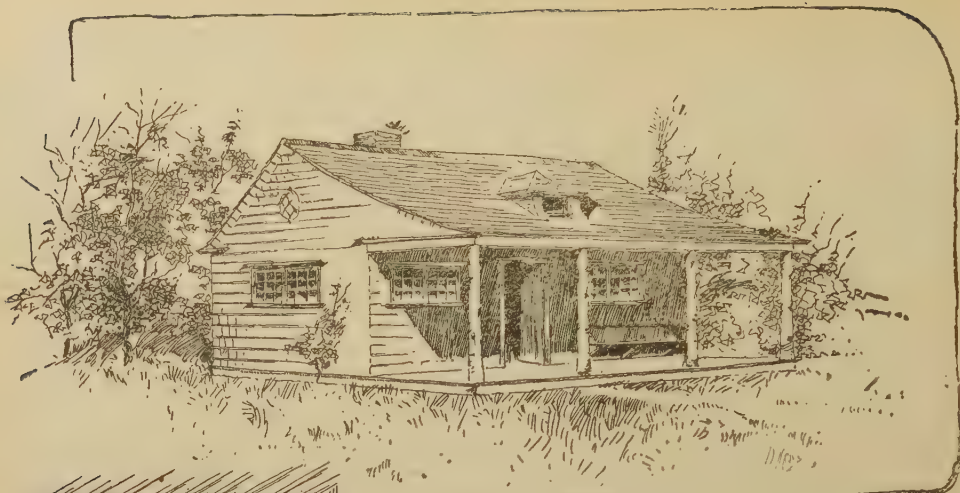


LOG HOUSES.

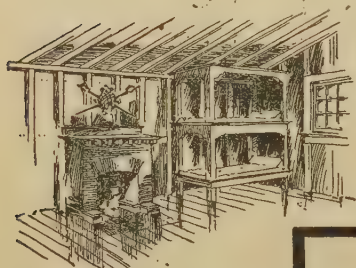


Antonin Nechodoma, Architect.
PLANS OF TWO STORY HOUSE AT FAJARDO, PORTO RICO.

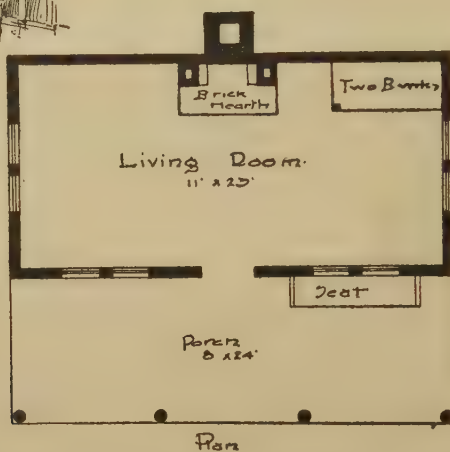
**CAMPS, LODGES
LOG CABINS**



"SKETCH"

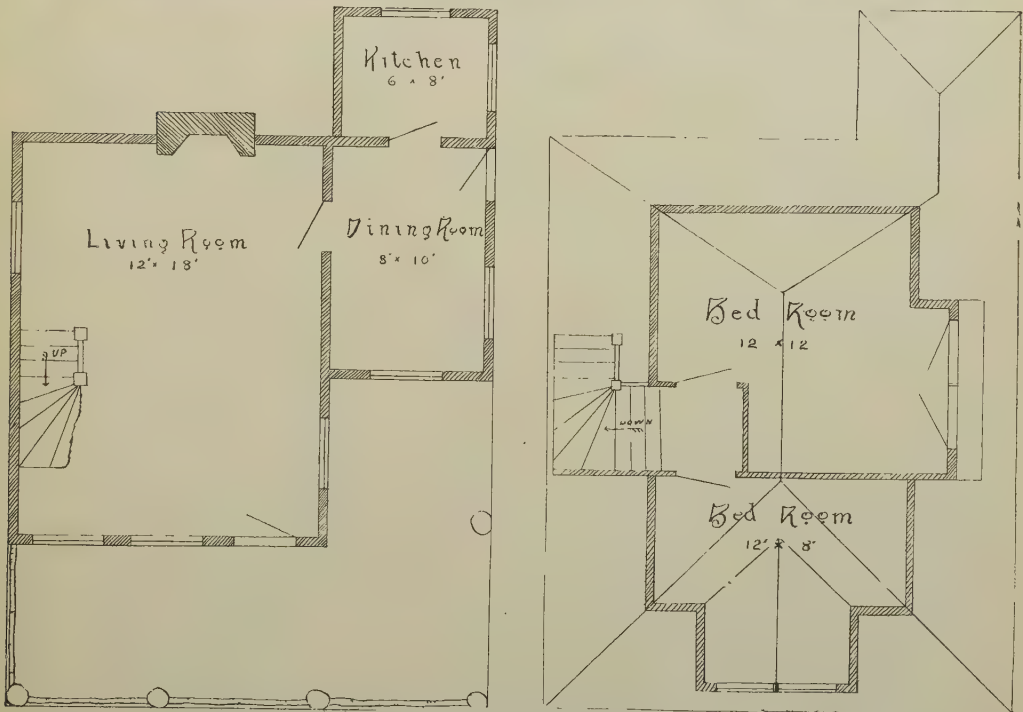


Sketch of fire place.

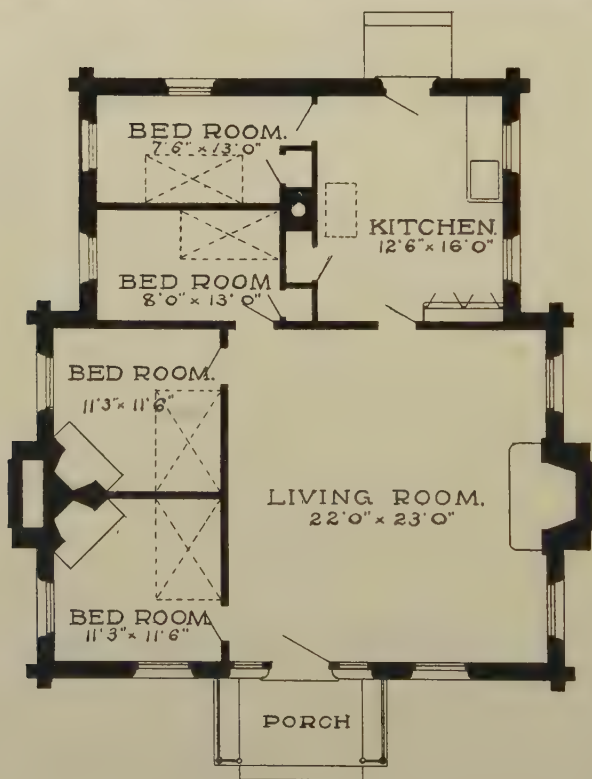


Guy King, Architect.

SINGLE ROOM CABIN AT CHAPPAQUIDDICK, MASS.

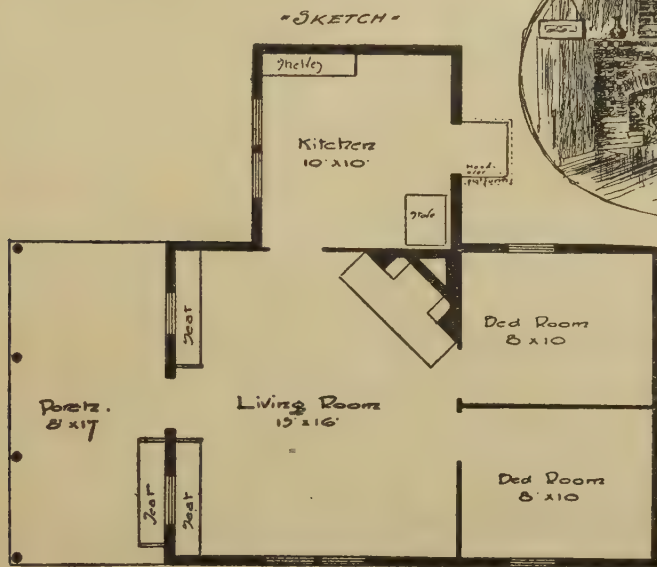
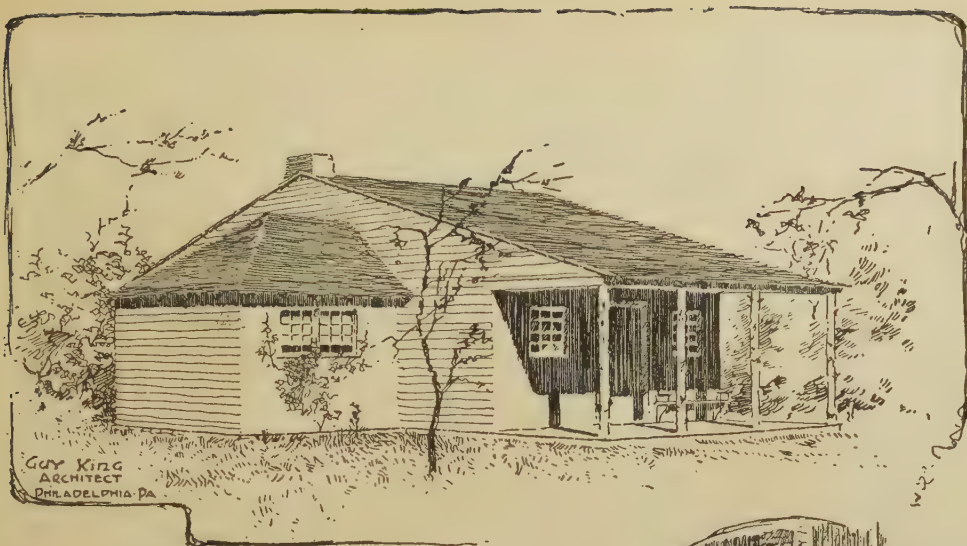


A SHACK IN THE WOODS.



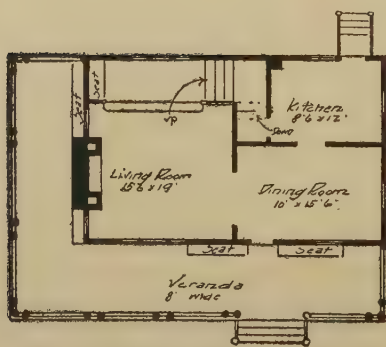
LOG CABIN, GREAT RIVER, N. Y.

I. H. Green, Architect.

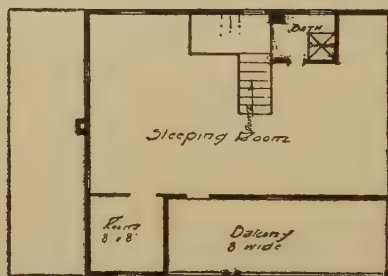


CABIN AT CHAPPAQUIDDICE, MASS.

Guy King, Architect.



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Guy King, Architect.

LOG CAMP, BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS, VA.

"Ashantee" (pages 105-106), that is the new part, is 18x27 feet. It is built on cedar posts, giving a cellar and good ventilation underneath. There are no floor joists, but instead 3 inch yellow pine plank laid flat and splined with heavy paper over them. This is covered with a good yellow pine floor. The side walls are built with 2 inch by 4 inch studs left rough and boarded outside with $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by 6 inch hemlock which is papered and shingled. The exterior is painted dark green in harmony with the surrounding foliage. The roof, which is built at an angle of 45 degrees, boarded and shingled, is silver gray.

The exterior newel posts, hand rails and arbors are all built of twisted and gnarled swamp laurel, making a superb place for vines of all descriptions, especially wisteria and crimson ramblers.

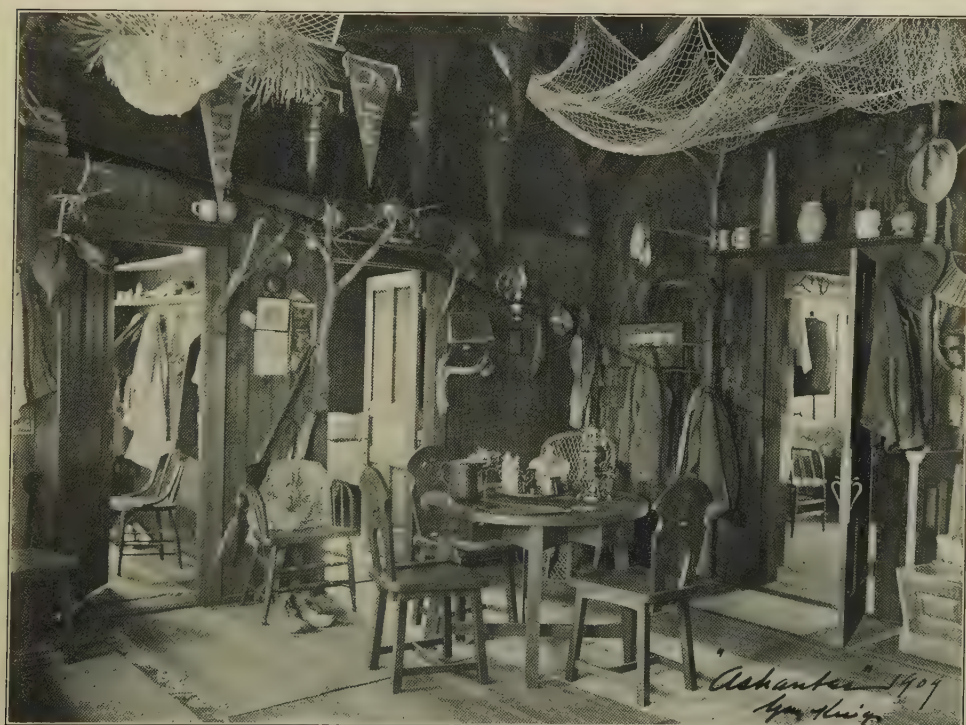
In the interior the studs are left unfinished, which makes plenty of space for shelf room throughout and the woodwork was given one coat of old English wax stain and nothing else. The fireplace is constructed of rough arch bricks with 1 inch joints and an old railroad tie is used for mantel shelf. The hearth is 6 feet wide and runs the entire width of the house (18 feet). The brick work, both elevations of the fire place and hearth, have Mercer tile inserts at interesting points. The bed rooms contain bunks, each wide enough for two, with space above to build a double decker (on the steamer plan) if desired.

The log camp at White Bluffs, Tenn., shown on pages 110-111, was built for a summer house. The walls are built of spruce logs selected and seasoned to retain the bark without, but hand scraped to make a suitable inside finish. They are carefully laid and joined so as to show no tool or axe marks. Some rooms are plaster finished by nailing metal lath to the logs and plastering. The joints of the exterior are closed with black mortar scratched to give a shadow effect; within the joints of the scraped logs are closed with tinted mortar. Red cedar slabs are used for the doors and red cedar shingles for the roof. The porch is built from cedar poles and the ceiling of the porch and roof are built with cedar poles, making a beam finish. The half story above the first is lighted and ventilated by wide dormer windows at either end and consists of one large room used as a dormitory. The cost of building was \$1,800.

The lodge at Stonecliffe, Me., shown on pages 117-118, is located at the juncture of a rock ledge and a sandy beach. The outlooks are planned to take in the magnificent ocean view. Internally, the living room is galleried 17 feet high at the middle, with the bedrooms at each end of the gallery. The structure is a guests' auxiliary for an adjoining cottage, there being no dining arrangements for the bungalow. The place, however, could be readily modified by parting off a dining room and kitchen at the westerly or fireplace end. The cost of the building thus finished may be reckoned about \$5,000 without a cellar and founded on trench walls. Excavated and concreted cellar and furnace heating will add about \$1,000 to this cost. A bathroom could be placed where the toilet now is shown on the gallery plan. In the Stonecliffe layout, which is only for summer use, there is a special bathhouse with three bathrooms supplied from the windmill waterworks system of the estate. This, and the beach bathing serve. Inside, the floor and walls of the bathhouses are tiled.



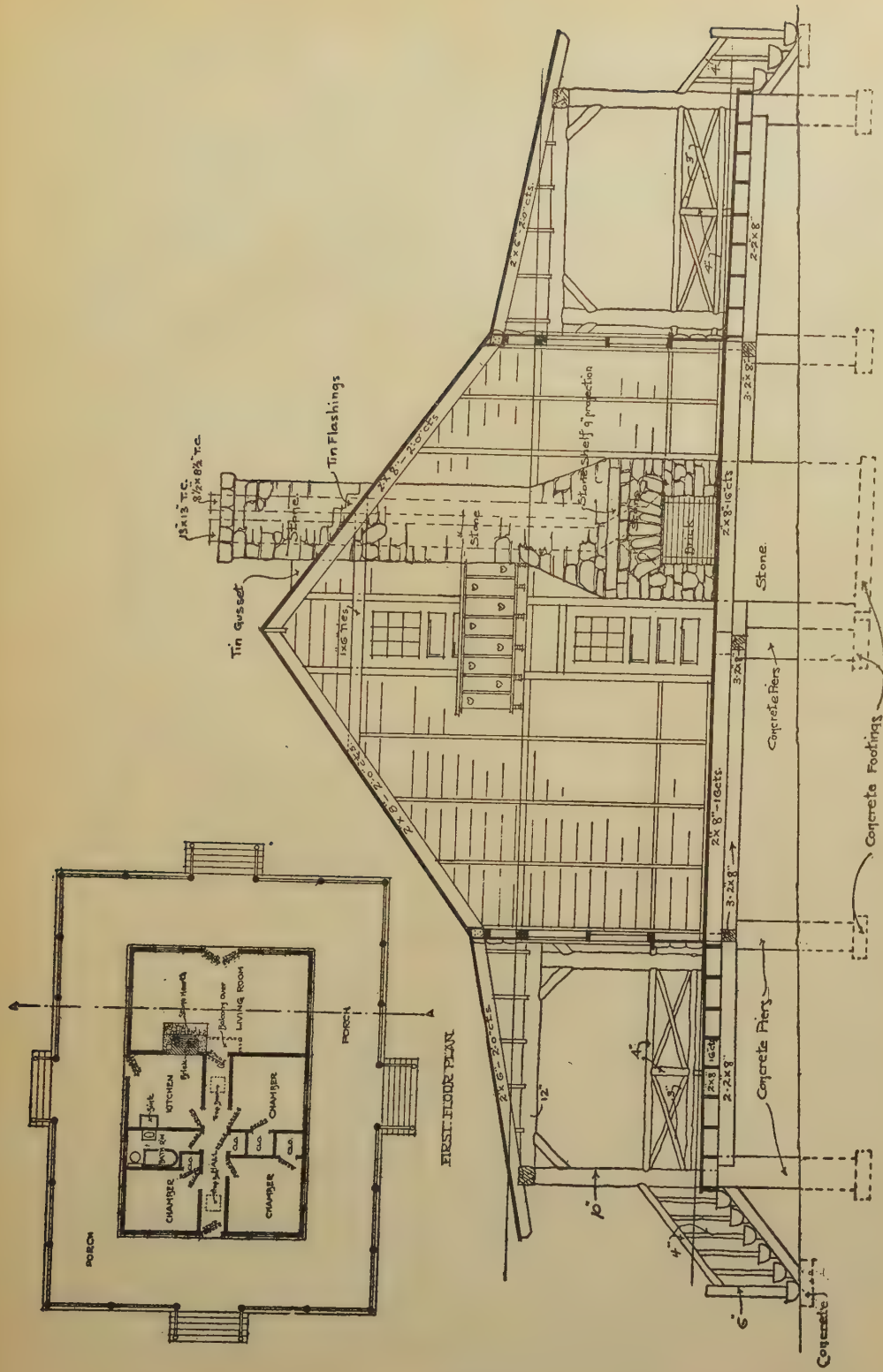
PLAN OF "ASHANTEE."



(Described on page 103)



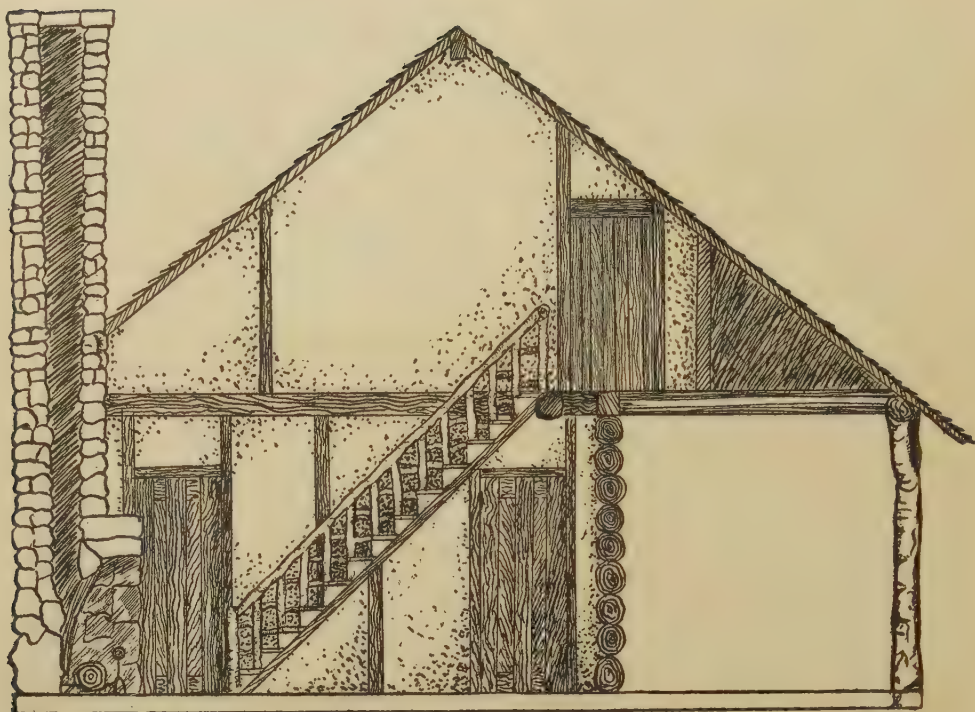
C. E. Schmermerhorn, Architect.
CAMP NEAR BETHLEHEM, PA.
106



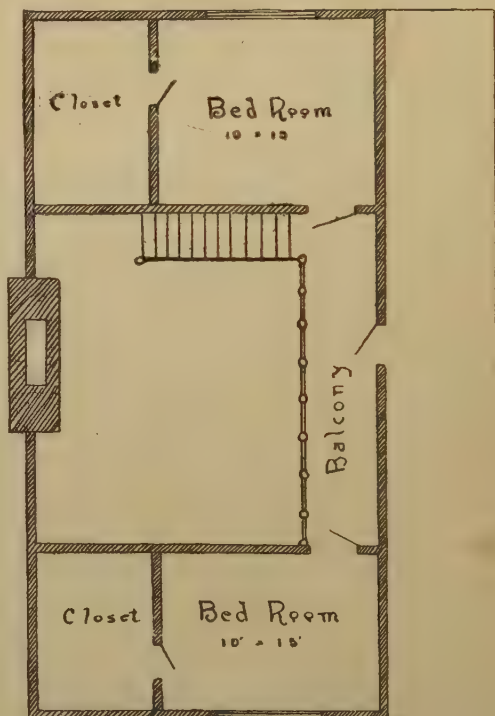
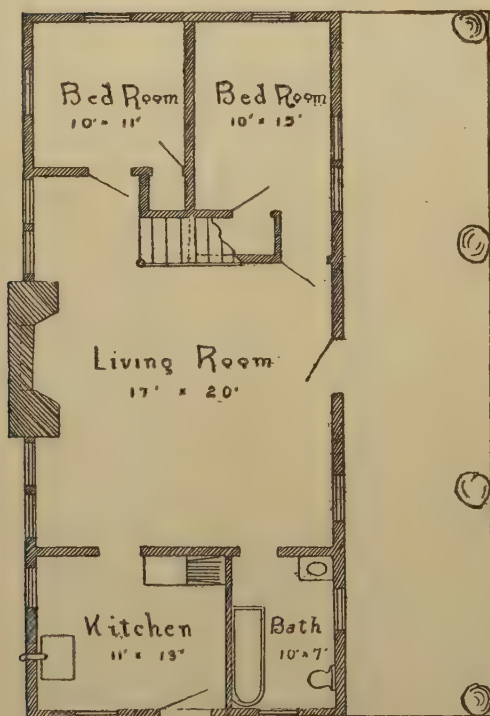
SECTION AA

PLAN AND SECTION OF CAMP NEAR BETHLEHEM, PA.

C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.



SECTION THROUGH LIVING ROOM.

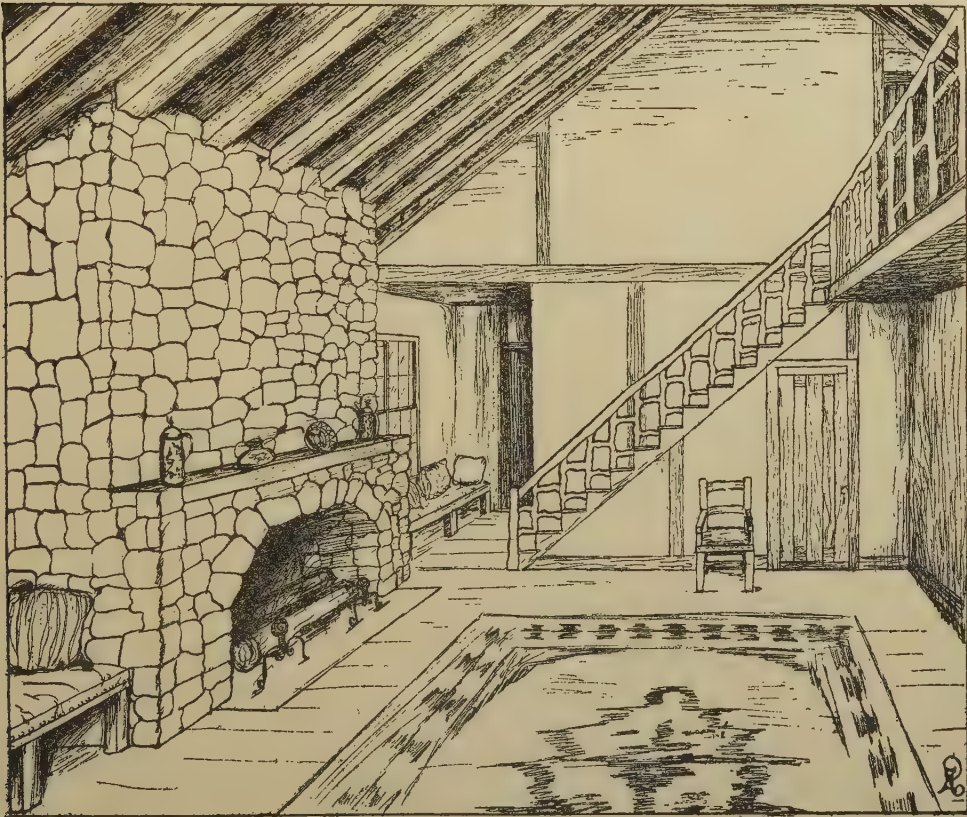


PLAN SUGGESTIONS.

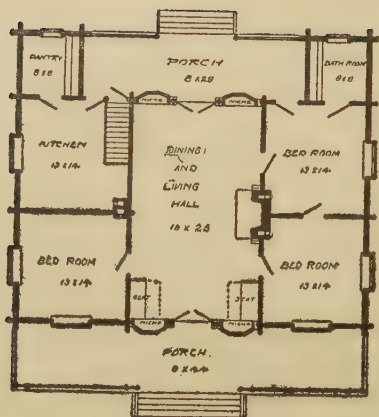


LOG HOUSE DESIGN.

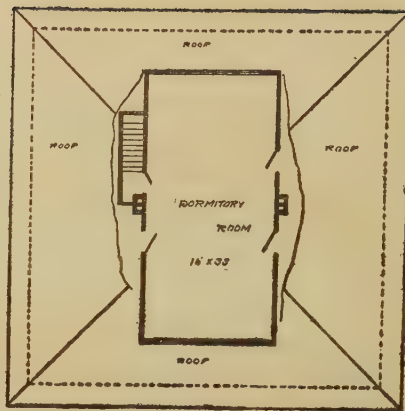
J. Calvin Stevens, Architect.



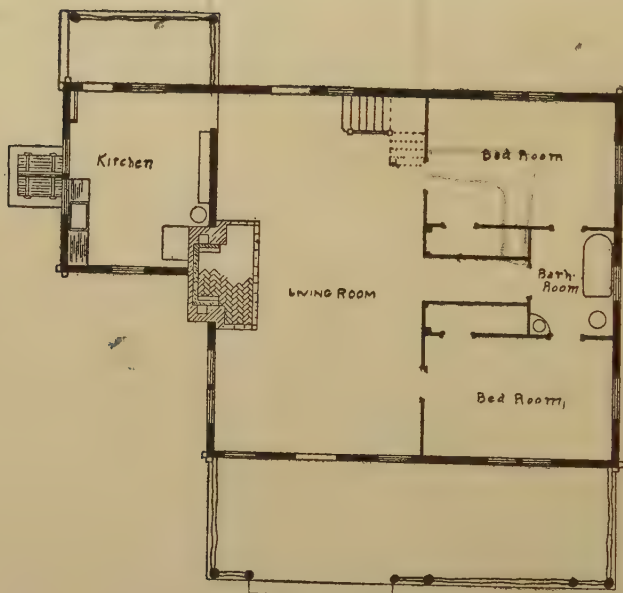
SUGGESTION FOR A LIVING ROOM.



FLOOR PLAN



ROOF AND ATTIC PLAN



PLANS OF THE TWO LOG HOUSES ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.



LOG CAMP AT WHITE BLUFFS, TENN.
(Described on page 103)

D. V. Stroop, Architect.



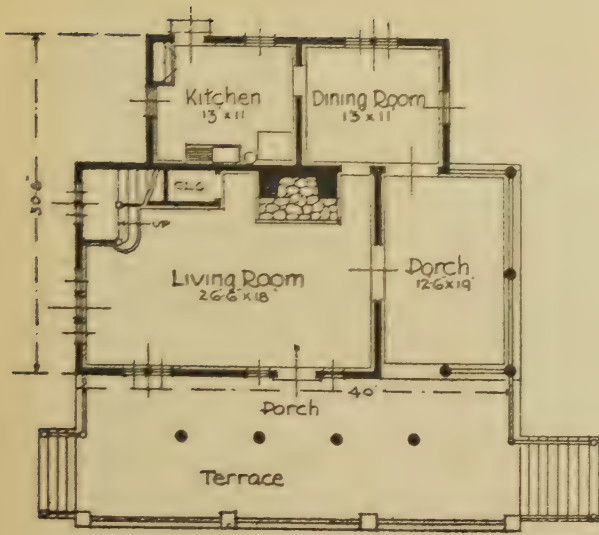
"HUNNEQUER'S QUEST," AT BROWN'S MILLS, N. J. Guy Kling, Architect.



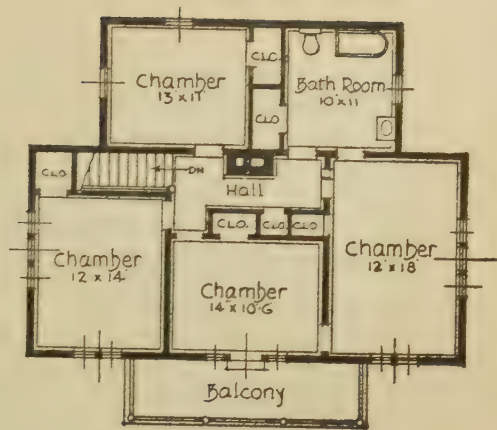
C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.
 "MINNEWAWA," A RUSTIC LODGE AT BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.



E. G. W. Dietrich, Architect.
 LODGE AT LAKE PLACID, N. Y.



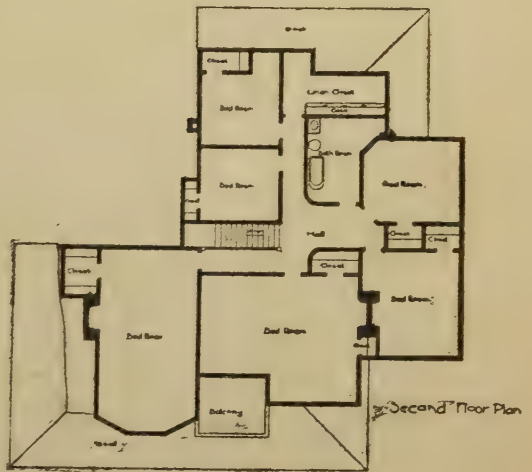
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

PLANS OF THE LODGES ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

The Adirondack camp on Lake Wilbert, Franklin County, N. Y., shown on pages 121-123, is located on an ideal site on the shores of the lake. The whole estate is composed of 5,000 acres of woodland and entirely surrounds the lake. The location selected for the camp is on the west shore and is a knoll projecting well into the lake. The main lodge is about thirty feet above the lake and contains the living rooms and sleeping quarters, but the dining room and servants' quarters are in a separate building, about 200 feet from the main lodge, and are on a rocky point projecting into the lake and about 20 feet above the water. The connection between the two is by a covered rustic passage. Much care was taken to keep all the buildings, which include this dining room and boat-house, in addition to the main building in keeping with the surroundings, and not destroy, in their erection, the trees and shrubs surrounding them. The effort has been made to maintain the original state of the woods, and no attempt at landscape gardening was made in the surroundings.

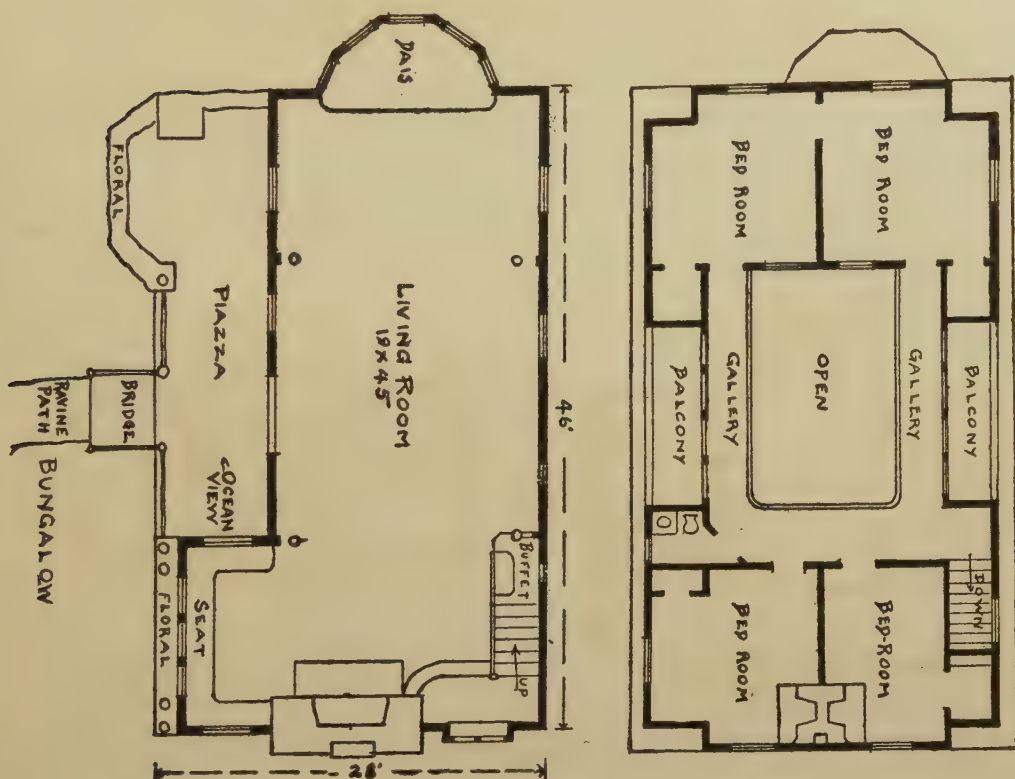
Spruce logs ten inches in diameter, from which the bark was peeled, were used in the construction of the building, the spaces between are filled with Portland cement on a backing of wire lathing. The cement is light in color, while the logs and rustic work are stained with a rich brown wood preservative, giving the building a log cabin effect.

In the main lodge is a living room 25x40 feet, eight bedrooms, a gun room, five bathrooms and abundant closet rooms. In all the rooms rough stone fireplaces are provided. The living room, a view of which is given herewith, is the principal feature of the camp. At one end is a rustic staircase and at the other a massive stone fireplace; in the ceiling are massive hewn beams, with edges chamfered, showing the axe marks. The panels between the studs are filled in with burlap. All exposed woodwork is stained a dark brown. The lighting is by acetylene gas, which by the use of glass chimneys and mica shades, is made to appear like kerosene lamps.

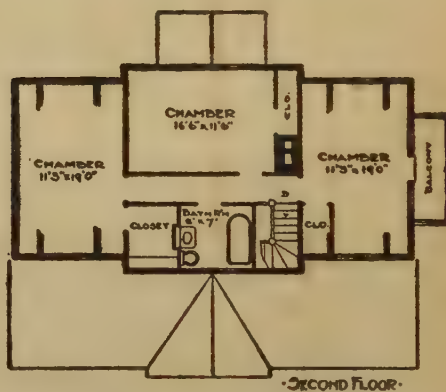
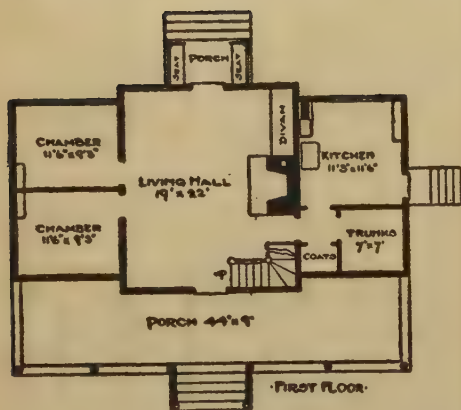
The dining room referred to above as being in a separate building, is an octagonal room 25 feet in width and open to the roof; a large open fireplace is opposite the entrance. A large dining room veranda overlooking the lake is at the end of the passage from the main lodge, which in favorable weather may be used for serving meals.

In the bedrooms, the walls and ceilings are finished in native spruce paneled and stained in a variety of soft colors. Casement windows are used throughout with the glass set in small panes. The long broad verandas, a good idea of which may be gained by the accompanying cut, form one of the chief attractions of the camp.

As the modern camp is at times a resort in winter, this building has been prepared for winter as well as summer use. The logs are covered with heavy building paper and sheathed with seven-eighth inch boards inside. Double sash are provided for all the windows and special care was taken to protect the plumbing from the cold.



PLANS OF STONECLIFFE LODGE.



A MOUNTAIN LODGE.

C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.



A SLAB SIDED LODGE.



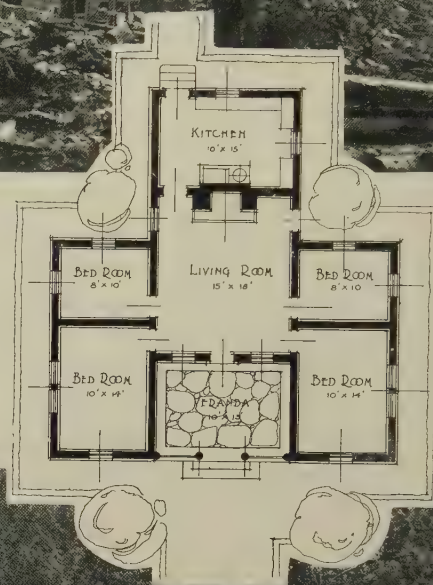
ALBERT WINSLOW COBB, ARCHITECT.
 LODGE AT STONECLIFFE, MAINE.
 (Described on page 104)



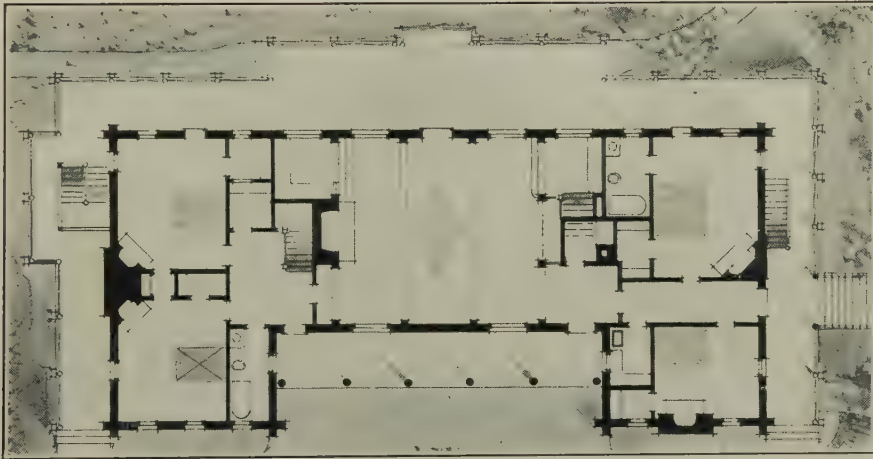
Albert Winslow Cobb, Architect.
IN THE LIVING ROOM AT STONECLIFFE, MAINE



C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.
PIAZZA AND DINING PORCH AT "MINNEWAWA."



Seymour & Schonewald, Architects.
CAMP AT LAKE TACONIC.



Davis, McGrath & Shepard, Architects.
 AN ADIRONDACK CAMP.
 (Described on page 114)



Davis, McGrath & Shepard, Architects.
LIVING ROOM IN AN ADIRONDACK CAMP.

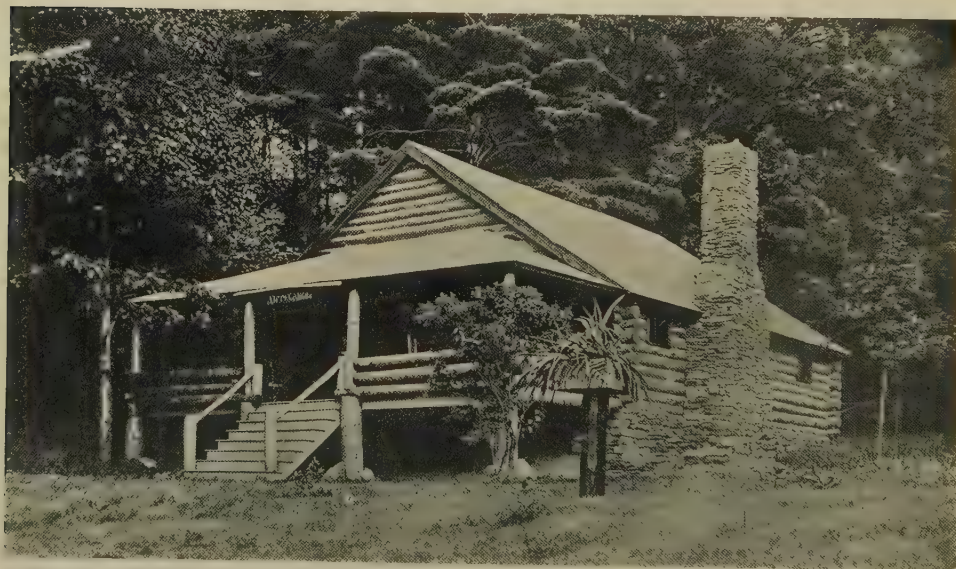


Davis, McGrath & Shepard, Architects.
BEDROOM AND PIAZZA. AN ADIRONDACK CAMP.



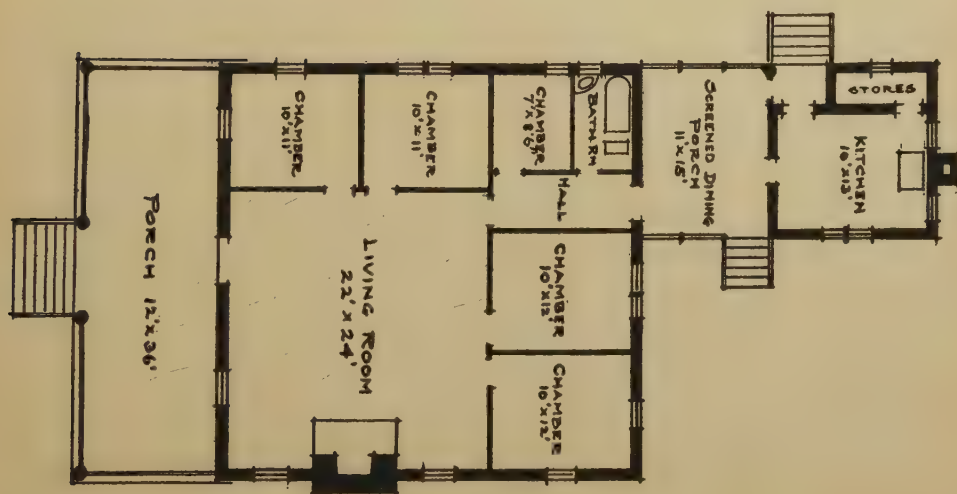
Lloyd Titus, Architect.

CAMP AT LAKE WAWAYANDA, SUSSEX CO., N. J.



C. E. Schermerhorn, Architect.

LOG HOUSE AT LAKE WINOLA, PA.



PLANS OF THE TWO CAMPS SHOWN OPPOSITE.

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